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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 22.

# LIBERATOR.

From the Edinburgh Courant. FREE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The seventh and last of a series of lectures on t of slavery, in connection with the Rose St. Chapel, by the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Rose St. Chaper, by the leev, deorge children, of nace, to a very numerous and respectable assem te. The subject of the lecture was—' The deblage. The sunject of the feeture was.—The de-lasing and demoralizing influence of slavery,' which, said the Rev. gentleman, was shed from it a every side, and was distilled more or less di-cetly upon all who in any way became connected. whether as victims or witnesses, whether advocates or insidious apologists, whether ly implicated in its practices, or in the pallia-

on of its enormities. ce that slavery was calculated to exert, and duence that slavery was calculated to exert, and id exert, on the slaves themselves; and he was eady to grant, that such influence was not so unirendy to grant, that such innuence was not so uni-terest or imperious as equally to affect or injure all with whom it came in contact. They had all wit-sessed a splendid instance of what a powerful na-age could do, even in the most unfavorable cirnstances, in the case of Frederick Douglassman whose powers slavery had not crushed, but the property of the state of th ter, born to destroy his cruel and unnatural at. What were the elements of the slave's They were the converse of the ele gradulon? They were the hobblity of every man; that constituted the nobility of every man; d these were the sense of personal consequence d independence—the stimulus of hope—the posssion of liberty—the privilege of educationaple of society, and of the earth as a field for in the condition of the conditions are considered in the conditions of freedom, but the elements of freedom too—all of which were outraged by slavery. It deprived him of individual responsibility; and how could the teacher or missionary tell him be is a being responsibile to Almighty God, when all the other circumstances of his position combine in tell-distributions. cher circumstances of his position combine in telling him he is a thing? How will the Gospel try
to mise him to the full dignity, and call on him to
perform the duties of a man, while the law of the
land stamped him with the worst of brutal degradation? The motives of religion and of morality
will fall powerless upon his mind; and God, in his
darkened view, was just a gloomy likeness of his
master, whom he loved as little, and whose comsendants he would avoid if he could. Shavery master, whom a summary was thus a silent, but profound blasphemy against the character of God, as well as an outrage upon

ghts and nature of man. (Applause.)

Slavery again, deprived its victim of the stimu-las of hope. With the power of hope as an alleviaton of misery, they were all well acquainted, but they did not often reflect upon its sublimer use as the conservator of morality. Hope was the loftiest merely human principles, and they could not peration, nor could they calculate how much wakedness and crime might be traced to despair.
While there is life, there is hope,' was an old and true dage; but the converse was equally true, and equally important.—While there is hope, there is lie. Now, of all systems of evil, that of slavery tended to crush the spirit of hope in the breast of nea. The completeness of its organization, and strictness of its discipline, the severity of its ishment, the esprit du corps that animated it, of the sanction that was given it in America by the laws of the republic,—all these operated powerfully in extinguishing every particle of hope in ast of the slave. He felt himself pent up in largeon, the gates of which death alone was anfold, and this hopelessness was felt the ble to unfold, and this hopelessness was felt more is proportion as his soul was superior to that of his f-llow-slaves. He was excluded from the ossession of property; his earnings were not his own, his children, the wife of his bosom, were not own. There was nothing his own, but his ights; and what must be one of those but the possible of that judgment seat, where he and his pressors should meet, and where the third party add be the Eternal himself? On the other elements of the degradation of the slave, it was unstematically forbidden—when every outlet of anly enterprise was shut up—when if shifted, it souly to another slave prison—when if he es-red, it was to have the bue and cry of a nation this heels—and when, last and worst of all, his appressor stood between him and his Maker, regulating the communications between his soul and -what must be the consequences but such a teriration of moral sentiment and conduct as was ted in the slave States?

the Rev. gentleman then proceeded to show demoralizing influences of slavery on the slaveuself, and said, in reference to the asserthat he was kind and compassionate, that so, corerally speaking, were executioners. The murders, who selected the hour of sleep for the murof his victim, to avoid inflicting unnecessary n been considerate enough, like Bagshot, to s back a sixpence to enable his dupe to pass be given to mitigate the feeling of an unjust th-these were illustrations of the kindness for tich the slave had to thank his master, till that in the eye of Heaven, set his unlawful cap-Slavery produced in the mind of th mpt for man-the inevitable alt of dealing with the race in a degraded and natural position, till at length, in his overweening rule, be entertained a belief that the slave did not g to the same race as himself. Slavery also de crican population, with reference to the abolists, showed that the weapons of slavery were by of itself—that injustice could only be de-

thy of itself—that injustice could only be de-ed by injustice, and crime by crime.

When the Rev. lecturer then showed that slavery desed the Church, and said, that if the co on the subject had proved one thing more innother, it was this—that the Churches of a were the great bulwarks of American Sla-They prated about liberty, and were yet the rruption,—they boasted of the strict-discipline, and winked at the foulest on earth,-they eulogised the pierality of their members who were livin the open practice of what Mahomedans and the scondemned, and preached deliverance to captive, yet held slaves themselves.

lan then showed how slavery had affecis home apologists, by placing them in an arrange and an equivocal position,—a position apposed and unsupported,—a position, the ride and criminality of which had not been adequate. nerated,-and a position the more as and the more criminal, inasmuch as i without compromise of their general princi-honorably relinquished. He wished his of the Free Church joy of the connection had been at the pains to establish, and the re-etable allies they had received. (Languter is part, he had rather shun than share the they had received from the oppressor of th he but it was an awkward thing for a large oth; but it was an awkward this but it was an awkward thing for a larg owerful Church, calling itself 'Free,' to b though at the distance of 4000 miles, to suc graces as the American Churches had prove Senselves to he. (Laughter.) Their position was lower, an equivocal one, for they would not tak as a precise ground. They said that they were



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1847

mortal enemies to slavery,—mortal, but wise!—
enemies to every thing about slavery, except to its
principal supporters. Their position too, was selfnessumed; the churches in America were not asking their sympathy, and the churches at home did
not require from them any sound on the subject at
all. Why has not such a degraded and sinful
position been abandoned, and the money sent
back? It was not a large sum, and no addition to
it was likely, for he suspected that source was dried
for ever. Why not send it back? If it be a bribs,
let it be flung in the face of the tempter—if it was
a mistake, why not return it like a misdirected letter? If it was a right thing to take and keep, why
not ask more? (Applause.) Will they dare ask
more? Will they ever send out another deputation on the same errand? If they were wrong,
why not acknowledge it? A confession of error
would move us to compassion,—a claim to infallibility can only move us to comempt. If it was a
doubtful step, why not give the benefit of the doubt
to the more generous extreme? Why not give it
to the alver interest of the slower.

The adjourtment having been a mere recess, the to the more generous extreme? Why not give it to the slave, instead of the planter? (Applause.) The Rev. gentleman conucluded by expressing his perfect confidence in the triumph of the great cause is had been advocating, amidst the loud and repeat-

d plaudits of the audience. We understand that the Society contemplates meeting next month, previous to meeting of the Free Church Assembly, when the subject will be fully discussed and memorials adopted in accordance with the views of the Society.

From the New-York Tribune of May 6. CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL AL. PO

the devotional services. The 334th Hymn of the ond place, he was not fisposed to be pushed by Social Psalnist was sung, and prayer was offered any body of men, whether Shaveholders or Aboby Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston. An address was intimited by the Chairman, on the subject of Christian ward to what is right. In the third place, he would Union, and the xxii, chapter of the Gospel of St. like a less abrupt introduction of the subject. As John was then read. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Prick of New-York, the 315th Hymn was propagation. If they must go into specific opposition to Pomery. St. he would prefer a

Next followed the transaction of business, and Hon, Joseph C. Hornander L. D., Chief-Justice of New-Jersey, was appointed Chairman, and Rev. E. N. Kirk of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Peck, tuttion to lay down rules for the moral and religious

the house, and no others, and that delegates subsequently arriving should sign in their order.

Dr. Cox then read a letter from Rev. N. Bangs,

Dr. Schmucker understood that the American

Dr. Cox then read a letter from Rev. N. Banes, of the M. E. Church, expressing his entire sympathy with the aims of the Alliance, together with several other letters, among which was one from Rev. Robert Bolton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, desiring to be recognized with four sons as members of the Alliance, and expressing a regret that the subject of slavery had ever been introduced into the Alliance. He would have the Scriptures paramount, and all things left where they leave them. On that ground, God's blessing Dr. Dr. Witt thought the articles unseasonable.

up the question, whether Reporters should be admitted to take notes of the proceedings of the Conference. In London it was not allowed, but whether it would be wise to allow it here, he did not the power of love. The discussion of the subject know. Some discussion ensuing, Rev. Mr. Kirk was also inexpedient at that present time. He said that the Loudon Conference was peculiarly agreed in the general bearings of what had been said that the Loudon Conference was peculiarly agreed in the general bearings of what had been situated. It was a large body of strangers to each other, not knowing their own grounds, and likely to be called on to debate many delicate questions difficult to manage, where the presence of the cided to resolve the meeting into an Abolition Conpublic might not be desirable. Here they had the enefit of all the experience of the London Con- ject.

It was finally decided that the open doors.

Conference should be held with open doors. onnection with that made at London, or should whole matter would be discussed on abstract prinan independent one. It seemed to be a matter ciples.

spoken out—The plague-spot was the slavery question. That question was not involved in the general organization, but in the British body it arose at Manchester. It was there laid down, that no slave-cause the right of men was denied, and the Bible holder should be a member. It could not be supposed that they were forming any intimate union with that particular alliance. In the general oright. It came home to them as a duty to declare ganization, there were no special tests—all was it. An association, such as the Alliance, hoping clear sky there; the English branch had its own to exert any influence in the world, must also not

The Preamble and Constitution having been approved, article by article, on the question of its adoption as a whole, it was inquired if the article in the presmble relating to the desceration of the Lord's Day would not exclude the Seventh Day Baptists from the Alliance? In this connection, an interesting and prolonged discussion arose as to whether the conscientious keeping of the seventh instead of the first day of the week should constitute a bar to membership, and as to the mode in which, in case it should not, the fact that no such exclusion was intended should be expressed. Rev. Mr. Kirk believed that a doctrinal basis was necessary, and if the question of slavery should come up, he should take that ground; it was necessary not as a church creed, but as a ground of Christian union. He was not in favor of excluding the brethren in question.

De Revenue He did not understand or ngree to. He believed that, by asserting the principles of the Church, more would be done in behalf of the slave, than by a crusade, cap-a-pie, against slavery. Objurgation and violence only prevented right feeling on the subject. It should be treated with gentleness, and in a spirit of kind-ness. The grand aims of the church were Light. Love, Prayer and Union. The fifth article was practically ridiculous. It proposed an impalpable criterion. It might be that men should hold slaves only for their good, and from motives of benevoence. He land known such men, but it would ake a microscope to tell a Christian quond hoc.

The Presented Rev. Mr. Kirk believed that a doctrinal basis was necessary, and if the question of slavery should come up, he should take that ground; it was necessary not as a church creed, but as a ground of the church were Light.

The Presented Rev. Mr. Alliance?

The proposed the first day of the week should constitute a bar to membership, and as to the mode of the slavery. Department of kindent state of the slavery of the benevolent novements of the day generally, without singling out the slavery question in particul

briticular.

Dr. Forsyth recollected that when the original language was adopted in London, the same question was raised by a Seventh Day Baptist, and the Alliance refused to use any other forms of speech tee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Schwicker and Rev.

nortal enemies to slavery,-mortal, but wise!- than the expression Lord's Day.' In their view,

The adjournment having been a mere recess, the proceedings of the afternoon were not opened by prayer. The discussion in relation to the expression 'Lord's Day' and the Seventh Day Baptists

The postponed part of the Preamble, namely, that originating with the committee in this country, was next read by Dr. Cox, who stated that it would

be seen to refer to a single subject.

Dr. Schmucker could not agree that they referred exclusively to slavery. Other sins existing under other institutions than slavery were also con-

Dr. DE WITT and others also spoke to the same

Rev. Mr. Kirk would not resist his brethren as Rev. Mr. Kirk would not resist his brethren as to these articles. He had agreed to similar ones in London. But after all, he should be satisfied to see the Alliance in the United States, assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the Lecture Room of Dr. Skinner's church, 26I Greenes. He had greed to similar ones in London. But after all, he should be satisfied to see the Alliance not undertake any other end than the promotion of Christian union, and if they took hold of it at the right end, it would be a work long enough to engage their best powers. In the sector of the promotion of of the prom

Rev. Dr. Cox then read the formula to be signed
Rev. Dr. Cox then read the formula to be signed
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Rev. Dr. Cox then read the formula to be signed
Conference.

Dr. Patton said that fears of exclusiveness in
the operations of the Conference had been entertained by some of the members. This was a missapprehension. Those who were present at the
original meeting in London were necessarily apChristian at the South, who did testify against the tained by some of the members. This was a missential points on which the different parties to it apprehension. Those who were present at the original meeting in London were necessarily appointed a business committee by that body, for the purpose of forming the organization in this country. They had, however, wished to avoid all unequal relations, and had not even registered their tion, that every man should have the Word of God, own names as members, desiring that all might stand loan equal ground. He suggested that those who had been at London should now enter their very. It had been left for it to do. It could not be done in Eugland. They expected this body to do it, and they could not get over the duty. They

Dr De Wirr the ight the articles unseasonable would be sure.

The great end of the Alliance was to enter the reading of these letters, Dr. Cox brought end of Christian union. There was work enough to the doing that, they would see, under the

rence, and might advantageously act otherwise. It was finally decided that the meetings of the views and principles laid down at the meeting in London. He could not consent to record a decision of the could not consent to record a decision. A rather prolonged discussion followed, as to ion of the Alliance, such as was proposed by the whether the American organization should be in articles in question. He had been in hopes the

be an independent one. It seemed to be a matter of some apprehension, that it might be unpleasant or inconvenient to form such a connection.

Dr. Patton said that some confusion appeared to exist in the minds of the brethren present. They did not distinguish the Œcumenical, general Allissian should now shrink back from expressing itself on this subject, he should regret it.

clear sky there; the English branch had its own metes and bounds, as the American one would have. Individual members of each must meet on the common ground of the Œcumenical Constitution.

The proposed Constitution for the Alliance was then taken up, and all that part of the Preamble copied from the statement of the General Alliance unanimously adopted. A portion introduced by the Committee who prepared the Constitution, relating to the right and duty of reading the Seriptures, the duty of keeping the Sabbath, forms of lating to the right and duty of reading the Scriptures, the duty of keeping the Sabbath, forms of worship, diffusion of the Scriptures, and slavery, was, on the suggestion of Dr. Cox, postponed till after the Constitution should be considered and voted on. The first thing in order, he said, was to form the organization; after that, any peculiar declaration or modification of principles might appropriately be made.

The Preamble and Constitution having been approved article by article, on the question of its

4. That as God has designed and given the Bible for the whole world, it is the right of every man throughout the world to learn to rend the Bible; and that it is the right and duty of all Christians to co-operate in the universal difference of the standard standard that the interests of the Society would be best promoted by letting slavery alone, till it came up regularly as the last question in the Resolutions.

Dr. Baird said that Christian Unice the standard stand co-operate in the universal diffusion of the word

tives entirely benevolent, and those who hold their follow-creatures in bondage for the sake of gain;

Dr. Schmucker would have all subjects oping

Temperance, nor the removal of Slavery, or any fairly brought before the conference. other specific evil, however desirable those objects may be in themselves, but the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love.

SECOND DAY.

Dr. Schmucker from the Committee appointed to prepare a preamble to the special declaration of principles by the American Alliance, made a report, (the first three paragraphs of which were adopted in the course of the forenoon,) after setting forth the principles of Union and Liberty, and referring to benevolent in wements generally, pro-posed the following as a substitute for the Fifth

Art. 6. Therefore, all those human institutions, Art of Therefore, all those human institutions, whether civil or ecclesiastical, which violate these rights in any portion of the human family, or which obstruct the performance of any Christian duty, are necessarily sinful, and those who, amid the light and discussions of the present age, either approve of such institutions, whether civil or ecelesiastical, or practice the wrongs which they authorize, or fail to use their atmost influence to abolish them, participate in the guilt. And we feel ourselves required, by fidelity both to God and man, to decline receiving them into this Alliance, while we forbear to pronounce judgment on the religious character of individuals, or to withdraw from them our sympathies.

[The article goes on to express sympathy for those who are still involved with slavery, but are endeavoring to be free of it.] Upon this, there followed an interesting, though

existence of Christian union in this country, slavery, and the course to be pursued by the Alliance. In the course of the debate, great confusion arose as to points of order, and the subjects particularly under discussion, so that it was not easy to fol-low the course of the deliberations. Our report will necessarily be as free in its range as the pro Dr. DeWitt moved to strike out of the Articles

every thing explicitly referring to slavery. He would succinctly state his reasons for doing so. The less the Alliance should assume a mixed position in regard to slavery, the better. By making this subject prominent, they would destroy their strength, and place a bar in the way of obtaining Christian union. The principles bear on slavery, and they are sufficient. He would state the prin-ciples, and leave the rest to the future action of the ciples, and leave the rest to the future action of the Alliance. Under the Providence of God, they might hereafter decide as to measures. Now they must keep a single eye to the main object,—to Christian Union. Let them beware of dwelling on special points like this. The Report would transform the Alliance into an Anti-Slavery Society. It refers to various benevolent Causes,—the Bible Cause, the Sabbath School Cause, &c.,—and leaves them explicitly to the Societies engaged in carrythem explicitly to the Societies engaged in carrying them on. But one single topic is taken up Slavery alone is made a test. Leaving other Causes, it makes this one prominent. There was danger in thus becoming an Abolition Society. They should exercise great caution in bringing this topic forward. It would be a bar in the way of Christian Union. In fact, the topic was alien from the purposes of the Alliance. It was not alien from the thoughts and feelings of its members, but it was a specific object, for the prosecution of which the Alliance was not formed, and he had a decided objection to putting it forward here. His first impressions were against the Articles in this respect, and he felt the same against the Report, which made slavery even more prominent. Other matters were left to other associations; there were associations to act against slavery. He would leave slavery to them. Let the Alliance be devoted to Christian Union alone. That was a blessed cause—and, in pursuing it, they would discover how and

christian Union alone. That was a blessed cause—and, in pursuing it, they would discover how and by what means to promote the glory of Gon and the good of Man. By maintaining the principles, practical measures would in due time be made clear to them.

Dr. Schmucker said that there was much truth in the remarks of Dr. De Witt. No part of the report, however, had a direct and exclusive reference to slavery, except the last clause. The other parts were necessary for other reasons. He had no objection to acquiescing in the result of the deliberations of the Conference as to the manner of disposing of slavery. The best plan of doing this should be adopted. He thought more discussion was needed on the subject of Christian Union. Other resolutions of the report related to the subject of Christian Union proper. He thought it more advisable to discuss the other items, and leave the final part concerning slavery to the decision of the Conference then took a recess, it being about 1 o'clock.

Dr. Let the Alliance in the attempt to Evangelize Europe.

Dr. Cheever made a speech in favor of putting Religious Liberty forward as one of the Particular objects of the Alliance.

Dr. Cox spoke against introducing any special object other than Christian Union. The organization should be postponed till the organization was formed. The organization was formed. The organization of contain more than the dectrinal basis. Once organized, they could take practical measures with more efficiency than was now possible in the mere fulmination of abstract principles.

Dr. Bond said there seemed to be a general fear that the Alliance might say something about slavery. He hoped the brethren would consent to take up the question directly and plainly. They could not avoid coming to it.

Dr. Lewis thought the report all consistent and proper till it came to slavery.

Rev. Mr. Kirk said that the first question was as to the definition of Christian Union. They were in some degree to modify the statement of the subject of slavery had changed for the worse within a few years past. There had been a natural re-

Mr. Kirk, was appointed to arrange such new topics as should be taken up, and to prepare a suitable Preamble for these new articles. And the Conference adjourned to this morning at nine o'clock. The following are the new articles prepared with special reference to this country, and all bearing, as Dr. Cox said, directly upon the subject of slavery. The first four have been adopted, and the fifth is still undecided: stayery. The first four have been adopted, and the fifth is still undecided:

In addition to the above, the American Organization adopts the following principles, namely:

1. That in accordance with the first and second of the Evangelical principles of the basis, it is the right of every individual man, throughout the world, to possess the word of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and obey that word for himself, under his responsibility to God, who has given him that revelation to be a lamp to his feet, and a light to his path.

2. Inasmuch as he who is to read, and understand, and believe for himself the word of God, must have time to study it, inasmuch as God inas set apart one day in seven for such uses, therefore it is the right of every man throughout the world, to enjoy, and his duty to improve the rest of the Sabbath, in abstaining from secular employments, and freely worshipping God, and hearing the Gospel, and deliterately searching the scriptures, to ascertain if what he hears is according to the Word of God.

3. That in accordance with the principles of individual liberty and Christian union, it is the right and the duty of believers in Christ to maintain his worship and ordinances in such forms as they, under the teaching of his word, his Spirit, and his Providence, shall judge to be in harmouy with his will.

4. That as God has designed and given the Bible

of union in churches of they must also notice the benevolent enterprizes of the day. They word stood they were all antience when they word study of living Christian men.—They would influence the whole world. They were all anti-men—all opposed to every form of wrong. They must carry the principles of curiolists, but a body of living Christian men.—They would influence the whole world. They would influence the whole world. They would not accordance with the world, the world of God, and hearing the content of the Evaperation of the principles of union in the teets application of the population of the principles of union in thesecond to ay. T

co-operate in the universal diffusion of the word of God.

5. Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this country seem to demand an expression of sentiment on the subject of slavery, this Alliance declares that a discrimination is to be made between those who hold slaves not by their own fault, or for the sake of their own advantage, but from motives entirely benevolent, and those who hold their own grant or possess and read the Scriptures.

fellow-creatures in bondage for the sake of gain; and that the former are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, while the latter cannot be received as members of this Alliance.

Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is not the promotion of Temperance, nor the removal of Slavery, or any fairly brought before the conference.

1st. Shall other subjects than Christian Union

be taken up?
24. Shall Slavery be touched upon?
He would not wish to take up Christian Liberty,

or any subject except Christian Union, unless something were to be done about it. He then moved, that when the Alliance should meet next week, it should be advised to take up the subject of Christian Liberty.

De Cay was in favor of Lawing slavary slone, because to do so would relieve the conference

from embarrassment. It was not now in the proper coacse of business to take up practical topics and issues. That should be deferred till after the organization was formed. He had been reflecting, not dreaming, but in his bed with day-dreams and anxieties, and was of opinion that they should de-fer all practical questions, till after the Union was organized. Then Religious Liberty and the Slave-

ry question could come up. The Alliance would then be potential, and could take up slavery in the concrete, and could manage it.

Dr. Bond inquired what was the object of the meeting. H: had supposed it was to prepare principles for the consideration of the Alliance next week

Dr. Cox said they were mot pro forms, under a quasi committee from the Examenical Alliance, to form a Christian Union; and, having first done that, they might take up the practical phases of

Mr. Kirk differed from Dr. Cox on this point. The very question of all was, what was to be the character of the Alliance? Should it merely aim at Christian Union, or should it attempt some thing else? This must be decided. Before mak

ing a machine, it must be settled what the machine The Chair had been desirous to have the fundamental principles of the Alliance settled, and to know whether it was to receive into its bosom, those who regarded slavery as the greatest bless-ing ever bestowed on mu, who believed that the most dignified and good feelings of the heart were called out by it, and had recently been set forth in South Caroline.

South Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Kirk had no objection to Religious Liberty being made prominent, Rev. Mr. Marsh deprecated any expression to the effect that the Alliance did not aim at the pro-

motion of Temperance. Batter say nothing about it. The Temperance cause would suffer by any Dr. Forsyth had the impression that Christian Liberty should not be put specially forward, but that the Alliance should confine itself to the promotion of Christian Union.

Dr. Bond said that it was impossible to shun the

slavery question. No action, would be the most lecisive action. If they took no action, they must incur the reproach of being afraid. If they action, they must expect to make enemies. could not, however, shun the question.

An inquiry as to what was before the conference now being made, the Chair replied that they had

got into an informal mode of discussion, which perhaps, was most likely to elicit the opinions of Dr. Bond spoke at some length on the nature of the Alliance, and as to taking up in its funda-mental law, any other subject than Christian Union, such as Slavery, Temperance. He was in favor of keeping to Christian Union, and leaving Slavery

Dr. Peck agreed with Dr. Bond in relation to Christian Union, and said that if they should take the course indicated by Dr. Bushnell, and put him at the head, it was doubtful if they should get many to follow him long. He also spoke of the operations of the Christian Alliance in the attempt

IT All men are born free and equal-with which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of Three millions of the An chains and slavery—held as chattels pe

T Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slav parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanentl added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repul lican, (!!) Democratic, (!!!) America every year.

I lumediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalelled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotes cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States in

acovenant with death, and an agreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 856.

action against the Anti-Slavery agitation. If the Alliance should say any thing which could be con strued to signify a desire to injure the interests of the South, the men of the South would seize upon it. But the Alliance might make a plain declaration on the subject, which would not produce any unfavorable effect. Many persons at the North would agree, that slaves ought to receive a greater degree of literary instruction than they are now permitted. But, by adding a word in relation to Christian liberty, or any other subject which should go further than that, they would be thought to take an attitude of direct hostility to the domestic institutions themselves of the South. Mr. Sanford went on to speak on the rupture in the M. E. Church on the subject of slavery. He thought it would not be doing any good to interfere in the domestic institutions of the South, but would do great harm. He knew that it was understood that they were all anti-slavery men, but if they made against the Anti-Slavery agitation. If the domestic institutions of the South, but would do great harm. He knew that it was understood that they were all anti-slavery men, but if they made any specific expression looking to practical operation, in opposition to Slavery, they would, in his opinion, do wrong. He should think it would be quite as well to leave the matter, without saying anything about it. But if they must say something about it, let it be something which could not give offence. If they should say they would receive slave-holders into the Alliance they would offend thousands who were opposed to slaveholding; if they should refuse to receive them, they would identify themselves with the Abolitionists; and if they should attempt to make a half-way expression, they would find that equally unsatisfactory. His opinion was, that they had better leave the painful and exciting lopic a'logether alone.

Rev. Dr. Bond could not understand why they might not set forth the first four propositions, with-

Rev. Dr. Bond could not understand why they might not set forth the first four propositions, without taking up the subject of slavery at all. These propositions nobody would deuy. There were laws, indeed, at the South, forbidding to teach slaves to read the Bible; but yet he knew that many did do that. He knew that Christian men in the South did teach their slaves to read, though many owning large plantations never saw their slaves but did do that. He knew that Christian men in the South did teach their slaves to read, though many owning large plantations never saw their slaves, but committed them wholly to overseers. He had in his possession, a sermon by a Presbyterian clergyman of Lexington, Ky, urging the duty of teaching the slaves to read, and saying that in Kentucky it was not prohibited; that if it was necessary to prohibit it, it would be the strongest of arguments against slavery. But he would not compromise convictions. He believed it to be a duty to read the Bible and obey it, and he did not think any one would deny the principle. He did not believe in the argument brought up in the M. E. Church, that it was necessary for their Bishops to hold slaves, in order that they might have access to slaves, and be allowed to preach the gospel to them. He could preach the principles in the resolutions in Baltimore, throughout Maryland, and before the late agitation, even in Virginia.

Dr. Buird thought they ought to diffuse as well as hold the principles set forth, and thought it might be done. In publications, in public meetings, a great deal might be done. Dr. B. went on to speak of his own labors in Europe, as illustrating the influence exercised by America upon that continent in behalf of Religious Liberty. The Alliance had it in its power to do a vast deal to propagate the principles of Christian Liberty. Most persons have no conception of the desire in all parts of Europe for information about this country. The Alliance had it in its power to do a vast deal to propagate the principles of Religious Liberty in Europe.

Rav. Mr. Kirk, at a proper moment, moved that the body take no action on the subject of slavery; but on suggestion of several members withdrew the motion, to give way to the introduction of a resolution covering the same ground in positive terms.

Rev. Mr. Chaney inquired if it would be possible, in case the resolution of the Committee should pass, introduce for discussion a test question on mission of slaveholders.

admission of slaveholders.

Dr. Peck thought a simple declaration of sentiments would be more in accordance with the Constitution of the Alliance, and wiser than a test.

Conf. Institute Baselsharer would give an ex-

pression of his feeling about this delicate and peculiar institution, upon which so much had been said. They were met as members of the Ameri-can branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and were laying down their fundamental law, and the principles by which they were to be governed. They had solemnly agreed to the doctrinal basis laid down in London. The question now was, whether they should superadd to that, any specific declaration as to points of moral. Were polygamy allowed in any branch of the church in this country, in forming such an Alliance they would be done. ly not feel authorized to receive into it any members of the church, who received and practised polygamy. He did not feel called on to say, whether he considered it wise to declare that they would not receive slaveholders into the Alliance. The question now was, whether they would go beyond the original purpose of the Alliance, and take up any other subject than that immediately contemplated by the association. If the majority of the members were of opinion that they could not wisely take up the subject of slavery, he was ready to vote for the resolution proposed. But if, on the other hand, it should be thought right to take it up and to pass such votes as would exclude slaveholders, he was ready to vote for that, without fear of man. He had no fear of this subject, and could not withhold his testimory on this sin, any more than on any other. He could not believe that there were any slaveholders from humanity or from necessity. He could not admit the distinction between those who held them from motives of benevolance. those who held them from motives of benevo-lence. He should as soon think of distinguishing pelween committing other crimes from motives of be nevolence and selfishness. No MAN COULD B COMPELLED TO HOLD SLAVES AGAINST HIS WILL The law might compel a man to maintain his claves, but could not compel him to exercise acts of ownership over them. How far it might be slaves, but could not compel him to exercise acts of ownership over them. How far it might be proper for the Alliance to introduce into its fundamental law, a declaration that it would associate with slaveholders, was a question. Perhaps the declaration of the principles might be enough to show what sort of men they wished to receive.

hese respects.

Dr. Bond did not wish to be precluded from a ull discussion of Slavery by the passage of any resolution. He was of opinion that the Alliance should take specific action on the subject of Slavery. He would have the report laid on the table, or the purpose of taking up the original fifth article.

le.

Mr. Kirk hoped the house would take up the unestion of Slavery, and look it right in the face.

Rev. Mr. Wheelock suggested that they should not take up the resolutions, but consider the naked unestion of Slavery.

Rev. Mr. Hatfield said that they were now

ing to the question, whether they should make Moral Reform a test question, or should have only a doctrinal test. They were now talking of going back to the doors of individual Churches, and indear to the doors of individual Churches, and in-uiring whether their members had been properly dmitted. His object was to get entirely rid of the uestion of Slavery, and of all other similar ques-ions. He would have the whole subject of Moral teform excluded, and a merely doctrinal basis ad-

Rev. Mr. Chaney was unwilling to detain the Conference, but agreed with Mr. Kirk that the question was, whether the Alliance would not take up the main question. He had a deep conviction that it was the duty of the Alliance to express it-

Burns, of England, in relation to the alleged promises of the American Delegation in London, to form an Alliance wholly free from the contamination of Slavery. After some explanations on this subject from Drs. Patton, De Witt and Schmucker, in which the Rev. gentlemen differed totally as to their recollections with regard to such promises, Rev. Mr. Kirk read an extract from a speech be-

Rev. Mr. Kirk read an extract from a speech before the London meeting, in relation to the point that no pledge was made.

Mr. Cheney went on to say, that if the Alliance should admit Slaveholders, another American branch would be formed. He was of opinion that no body of religious men had a right to say to the Anti-Slavery reform, the Temperance reform, or any similar cause, 'We turn our backs to you,' unless they were also prepared to say, at the same time, that such movements had no connection with time, that such movements had no connection with the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. Mr. Galpan spoke in favor of Anti-Slavery s had no connection with

Mr. Cushman, a farmer of Otsego Co. was in faor of declaring against Slavery.

The Conference, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Lilly, then adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF MR. KEYES ON THE MEXICAN WAR. [CONTINUED.]

Real objects of the War. The origin and cause of the war have been set forth; and the apologies for it have been shown to be futile. Why, then, is it waged? This leads to the consideration of the real objects of the war. Whatever may have been the question on this head

in the early stages of the contest, they are now established beyond reasonable doubt, if not beyond controversy, by the express declarations of prom-inent advocates of the war, and important votes of both houses of Congress. It is a War of Conquest.

It can no longer be doubted that this is a war It can no longer be doubted that this is a war of conquest. The first confession of this fact which startled the public mind appeared in the letter of the secretary of war to Col. Stevenson, dated June 26th, 1846, with reference to a regiment of volunteers to be raised in New York. The sec-The President expects, and indeed requires,

that great care should be taken to have it composed of suitable persons; I mean, of good habits as far as practicable, of various pursuits, and such as would be likely to remain, at the end of the war, either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States. The act of the 13th of May last authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico. The condition of the acceptance in this case must be a tender of service during the war, and it must be explicitly understood that they may be assuringed, without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the THEN territory of the United States, or may be aken to the nearest or most convenient territory be-origing to the United States, and there discharged,

In a letter to Commodore Sloat, dated June 8th. the secretary says: 'You will take such measures as will render that vast region (California desirable place of residence for emigrants from our l. In a letter to Col. Kearny, dated June 3d, a conquest of New Mexico is also foreshadowed. the conquest of New Mexico is also foreshadowed. He says: 'Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, you will establish civil governments therein. You may assure the people of these provinces, that it is gn of the United States to prothe wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists, in our territories. Other passages from the official correspondence might be adduced to the same point.

Prominent supporters of the war, in Congress,

have not he sitated to avow conquest as their object. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate (Mr. Sevier,) has said that no one thought of getting less than New Mexico and California:—and the chairman of the same com-mittee in the House (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,) after havng once defended the war, 'not as the means of imbition, or for the sake of conquest,' has more eccutly declared that 'every body knew—yes. every body knew-that this was to be a war of it vasion, a war of territorial conquest, although it was now spoken of in terms of condemnation in that But it cannot be otherwise than a war of conquest. That was the only use that a war of conquest. That was the only use that could be made of all the power granted by Congress, and by Congress commanded to be employed.

In agreeable harmony with these declarations have been the recent votes in the Senate and House

of Representatives, by which they have expressl refused to sanction resolutions against the acquisition of foreign territory and the dismemberme of the Mexican Republic.

It is a War for the Extension of Slavery.

A war of conquest is bad; but the present war has darker shadows. It is a war for the extension of slavery over a territory which has already been purged, by Mexican authority, from this stain and curse. Fresh markets of human beings are to be curse. Fresh market established; further opportunities for this hateful traffic are to be opened; the lash of the overseer is to be quickened in new regions; and the wretchis to be burried to unaccustomed fields of toil. It can hardly be believed, that now, mo Christian era, a government, professing the law of charity and justice, should be employed in war, to extend an institution which exists in defiance of to extend an institution which exists in

he sacred principles.
has already been shown, that the annexation of Texas was consummated for this purpose. The Mexican war is a continuance, a prolongation, of the same efforts; and the success which crowned the first, emboldens the partisans of the latter, who before, profess to extend the area of free dom, while they are establishing a new sphere fo

he authorities already adduced in regard to the objects of annexation, illustrate the real objecthe Mexican war. Declarations have also made, upon the floor of Congress, which throw light upon it. Mr. Simms, of South Carolina, has said, that 'he had no doubt, that every foot of territory we shall permanently occupy, south of thir ty-six degrees thirty minutes, will be slave territo n reply to his colleague, Mr. Burt, who inquired whether this opinion was in 'consequence of the known determination of the south quence of the known determination of the south-ern people, that their institutions shall be carried into that country, if acquired, said, in words that furnish a key to the whole project, it is founded on the known determination of the southern people, that their institutions shall be carried there; it is founded in the laws of God, written on the climate and soil o

in the large of God, written on the climate and sou of the country; nothing but slave labor can cultivate profitably, that region of country.

The recent rejection, in both houses, at Washington, of the Wilmot provise, by which slavery was to be excluded from all new territorial acquisitions, reveals to the world the fixed determinant sitions, reveals to the world the fixed determina-tion of a majority of Congress, to make the war an instrument for the extension of slavery, and the establishment in new regions of what Mr. Upshur called 'the grand domestic institution.'

But it is not merely proposed to open new markets for slavery; it is also designed to confirm and fortify the 'Slave Power.' Here is a distinction which should not fail to be borne in mind. Slavery is odious as an institution, if viewed in the light of morals and Christianity. On this account alone, we should refrain from rendering it any voluntary support. But it has been made the basis of a political combination, to which has not inaptly been applied the designation of the 'Slave Power.' The slaveholders of the country—who are not supposed to exceed 200,000, or at most, 300,000 in numbers—by the spirit of union which animates them, by the strong sense of a common animates them, by the strong sense of a common interest, and by the audacity of their leaders, have erected themselves into a new 'estate,' as it were, under the Constitution. Disregarding the sentiments of many of the great framers of that instrument, who notoriously considered slavery as temporary, they proclaim it a permanent institution comporary, they processin it a personnel institution; and with a strange inconsistency, at once press its title to a paramount influence in the general government, while they deny the right of that government to interfere, in any way, with its existence. According to them, it may never be restrained or abolished by the general government, though it may be indefinitely extended. And it is urged that, as new free States are admitted into the U-nion, other slave States should be admitted, in order ance of power; in other words, the equipoise between slavery and freedom—though it might, with more propriety, be termed the preponderance of slavery. The bare annunciation of this claim discloses its absurdity. Is it not a mockery of the principles of freedom, which moved the hearts and strengthened the hands of our fathers, to suppose that they contemplated any such perverse ar-rangements of political power? It cannot be doubted that His Excellency is en-

tirely right when he says, in his message, that 'at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the final extinction of the institution of slavery was looked for at no very distant day, and that 'so carefully was the Constitution formed, that, when the event took place, not one word or phrase of it would require to be altered, and no expression in it would give notice to posterily that such an institution ever existed, and, further, that the 'Constitution leaves slavery where it found it, a State institution; and though, as a compre mise, it di' confer political power upon States which had slaves, by reason of their slaves, it was not intended that that power should be extended beyond the States who were parties to the compro-

But the slave power has triumphed over the ev ident intentions of the framers of the Constitution. It appears that only one new free State has been formed out of territory acquired by treaty, while four new slave States have been established, and the foreign slave State of Texas has been inco porated into the Union by joint resolutions of Con

The object of the bold measure of annexation was not only to extend slavery, but to strengthen the 'Slave Power.' The same object is now proposed by the Mexican war. This is another link in the gigantic chain, by which our country and the Constitution are to be bound to the 'Slave Power.' This has been proclaimed in public journals. The following passage from the Charleston. nals. The following passage from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier avows it:—Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but insures the acquisition of territory, which must widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in future.

And the final result will be to readjust the balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us con-trol over the operations of government in all time to

It is a War against the free States. Regarding it as a war to strengthen the 'Slave that it is virtually, and in its consequences, a war against the free States of the Union. Conquest and robbery are attempted in order to obtain a political control at home; and distant battles ar fought, less with a special view of subjugating Mexico, than with the design of overcoming the power of the free States, under the Constitution, The lives of Mexicans are sacrificed in this cause; and a domestic question, which should be reserved for bloodless debate in our own country, is trans-ferred to fields of battle in a foreign land. (To be sandiounds)

THE OMNIPHESENCE AND OMNIPOTENCE OF SLAVERY.

Extract from 'A Report on American Slavery, read to the Worcester Central Association, March 2, 1847, by the Rev. George Allen, and published at the request of that body :-

By unity of interest, by a sense of common dan-ger, by a felt omnipresence of necessity, by a con-stitutional concession of extra-suffrage to slave States, and by that obedient popular ignorance which it creates to impose upon and to use, Slavery, itself a power, lays hold of greater power, alike by subtility and by arrogant decision. In what sphere of influence is not its evil genius present and na work to molest freedom, and to promote her own vicious interests? In what mart of commerce does she not win the love of gain? What e gates to the Evangelical Alliance in London inness? What lust of office does not cringe and pal-ter for he smile? What ambition, of whatever grade, is not diffident of itself till encouraged by her? What State does not consult her will her? What State does not consult her will, and ask her leave to do its own? What is called the Nation's power is hers, in cabinet at home, in courts abroad. She presides over every department of its civil affairs. Its chief commanders, by land and sea, are her high captains. Its myriads of hungry dependants are her subalterns. Its legislation her decree. Its temple of justice is her asylum, the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Solts supreme executive sword glitters in her land, cieties. They will be found on sale at their deposi-Its navy thunders for her defence; and its armies muster for her battles. The Nation's revenue is hers, to lock up to-day, and dissipate to morrow. Principles are clay in her sovereign hand. The Constitution shrinks and expands, to fit the changes of her restless policy. She compromises morals by lines of latitude, absolves the faith of treaties by the edge of the eword, dismembers foreign States to piece out her cruel domain for present need, or buys them up, with the public trea

will that evil genius stop, of her own accord, at these limits? Will her hope falter at the sacred brink of an ecclesiastical Rubicon? A power that needs all power, that is quick to see and feel and help its need, will of course seek to grasp all power. It is considered to hoist sail for Halifax, when the poor de er. Is the genius of Slavery exempt from this general law? From her success elsewhere, may we not presume on her effrontery and success in places which should most repel her approach? with cutlasses, proved more than a match for them. Was there ever such a power on earth that did not take hold of religion? Not to suppose it is to forego common sense. Accordingly do we find that be wondered at, take hold of religion? go common sense. Accordingly do we find the facts make good the presumption. In those State where she sits empress over the universe around In those States her, and more unreservedly developes her nakedness, no place is too sacred for the intrusion of her feet, no thing too holy for her sacrilegious use, no minister of religion so consecrate to God as to feel the city and the Commonwealth with infamy, and safe without the imposition of her impious hand. The church is both her city of habitation and her refuge: its pulpits are her watch towers, its minis-ters her sentinels: the Bible is her rule of arbitrary faith and practice: its patriarchal history is typical of her more perfect despotism: the prophecies foretell her happy days when there shall be no n, but of captivity, is her glad tidings to the prisoners of hope': poor; and even the blessed Redeemer, on whom was the Spirit of the Lord, because he came to

what we have here said of the salve-power in those States where it is most at home, is so true, that he who should there venture to preach another gospel, would not be an uncertain candidate for the martyrdom of lynch-law. And something of what is comprehensively true in those States is not yet wholly nutrue out of their limits. Not to have extend on them is to have received on the said of the limits. The salve true is to have received on them is to have received on the said of the limits. The salve true is to have received on the said of the limits. The salve true is to have received on the said of the salve true is to have received on the said of the salve true is to have received on the said of the sai influence on them, is to have received theirs on ourselves. Intimacy never leaves men as it finds them, and that which does not purify, corrupts. The law of individuals is the law of

corrupts. The law of individuals is the law of communities, because the law of human nature.

Let the enquirer, then, going back to a period but a little way off, cast his eye to whatever quarter, and he will not miss the proof of a general stagnation of moral enterprise, and, apparently, of moral feeling, on the slave question and its mo-

mentous concerne. In the free States, the religi not less than the secular press abborred so mucl of the subject as favored the slave, and counte nanced that only which expressed the sentiment of the master. The schools of the prophets were alarmed at any life-like pulsations of symyally for the slave within their holy precincts, and young met in every stage of education for the ministry had more moral courage than their teachers approved if they dared to be suspected of an anti-slaver taint. The keeper of God's temple would not suffer such a leprosy to come even to the court of the taint. The keeper of God's temple would not suffer such a leprosy to come even to the court of the
Gentiles; and he, who, at its holy altar, offered
prayer, for the deliverance of the slave, to God
who hateth oppression, found little favor and much
contempt from the wise, the mighty, and the noble,
though the common people had gladly mingled
their intercession with his, but for influences which
had been accustomed to go forward and not mislead them. Ecclesiastical bodies, the small and the great, were under the same pervading master Associations, Presbyteries, Synods, General Assemblies, Classes, Conferences, and Convention all refused to make any, and carefully shunned to the convention of t every opportunity to bear testimony, even the gen tlest and least offensive, against a crime which im est and least offensive, against a crime which innated millions of their countrymen, and extinnished for them the light of immortality.

But who questions the truth of all this? And,
true, how came it so? Freedom could not do
. Her vocation and proper tendencies are oppoite. Friendly to all other interests and enterprises

the riendly to all other nacrests and enterprises fundantly, to them which are nigh, and then which are afar off, why not to this? An enemy ath done it: and the only enemy that has or car are a motive to stifle the voice that would speak belock of the except in the belock of the enemy that has one can be a stifle the state of the enemy that has one can be a stifle the state of the enemy that the state of the enemy that the state of the enemy that the e have a motive to stifle the voice that would speak in behalf of the oppressed, is the oppressor. The churches and the ministry were under an influence foreign from themselves, because adverse to their principles and habits. And whose was it, if no Slavery's? To do what it ever desires, and de-mands, and threatens for not doing, and to leave undone what it imperiously forbids, and, especially, to do and leave undone ruch things, in accordance with its interests and claims, and in disregard of the claims and interests of humanity, can it be less than proof, to any honest mind, that the hand of slavery has pressed hard on whatever has so done and so refrained from doing?

True, the church and ministry were not alone in their delinquency. It was as if the Nation had been stunned into forgetfulness of itself. The whole head was sick, and the whole heart faint. Clear-sighted jurists and statesmen were bewilder ed and backslidden into loose and miry abstractions Then the doctrine flew all abroad, that the peop of the Free States had, by solemn compact, sh their mouths forever, against themselves and in behalf of slavery, though not now a title of such compact is dreamed of by any reputable interpre-ter of Constitutional law. Then, even in this free Commonwealth, were we taught by eminent legal authority, and by the official monitory voice of a learned and wary chief magistrate, that to agitate the question of slavery, and to publish such senti-ments against it as all now feel free to utter, was libellous, seditious, traitorous—an offence against the majesty of the people, indictable by common law! What but slavery could so stulhify the first principles of civil liberty? And if Slavery was the master-spirit to stretch over Law the 'line of confusion,' why not over the Gospel 'the stones of

# THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 28, 1847.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

The Anti-Slavery Convention for New-England ommenced its thirteenth annual meeting in the Marlboro' Chapel, in this city, on Tuesday, and con-Conquest tinues in session up to the hour that our paper goes to the press. It has been numerously attended, as usual, and has excited more attention, and elicited more discussion, than all the other anniversaries of the week. Much of its power has been lost, however, in consequence of the difficulty of hearing the speakers, the removal of the gallery from the hal having seriously affected the sounds of the voice by the most annoying reverberations. Among the speakers have been Messrs. Phillips, Garrison, For ter, Hathaway, Brown, Remond, Grew, White that Frederick Douglass has been unable to attend, in consequence of illness.

We give, in our present number, the proceedings f the first two days' meetings of the America branch of the Evangelical Alliance, on the subject of slavery, as faithfully reported in the New-York Tribune. We shall complete the report next week, and wait until we have done so without making any other comment, at presant, than that it will be read with disgust and indignation by thousands on the wheel of frugal industry does not watch her humor duced to believe that they would exclude slaveholders from the American branch, if they could only be permitted to take their own course, without dictation or suggestion on the part of their British brethren. They have played a despicable game.

PHILLIPS'S REVIEW OF SPOONER.

Mr. Phillips has printed his Review of Spooner, in a pamphlet of \$6 pages. He has generously presented the whole edition, of FIVE THOUSAND COPIES, to tories, in Boston and New-York. Prices-single copies, 17 cts .- \$12 per 100 copies-and \$100 per thousand. Every effort should be made to give this pamphlet the widest circulation. It is exactly the work for the times.

SHAMEFUL PROCEDURE.

There is no end to human inconsistency. Read rovide for the wants of prospective tyranny.

Having come thus far and wrought thus much, murderous expulsion from the harbor of Boston, by the account, in another column, of the brutal and the city authorities, of a ship-load of suffering emi grants from Cork, Ireland, because of their extreme forced to hoist sail for Halifax, when the poor dewith cutlasses, proved more than a match for them. The Advertiser says that 'their resistance is not to but coolly adds, 'yet the laws must be enforced, however painful the duty may be to the officers.' So said they who conspired against the life of Jesus- We have a law, and by that law he ought to die.' An act so inhuman as this cover should silence all exulting allusions to the sending of the Jamestown to Cork with food for the starying

THE SABBATH QUESTION IN SCOTLAND

We refer our readers to the letter of ANDREW PA ron, of Glasgow, (one of the most estimable men in the old world,) giving an account of a great meeting recently held in that city by the friends of civi and religious freedom, in regard to the stoppage of preach deliverance to the captives, is made the Great Teacher of Slavery, and the Chief Keeper pecially between Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Arthe house of bouldage!

What we have here said of the sacrilegious intrubeen received by us, and in a subsequent number we shall copy liberally from it, to illustrate the inde manner by certain of the clergy and their willing tools, who, by their beastly noises, which lasted til midnight, prevented any speaker from being heard. But the result of all this must be highly propitious to the cause of truth and right, though no thanks to priest or bigot.

owhatever quare of of a general d, apparently, of H. Hobbey shall be noticed next week. The communications of B. B. Davis and W

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. Steamer Vanguard-passing up the Clyde, April 10, 1847.

I have just passed Ailsa Craig, covered with its millions of linds. The island and mountains of Aron are on my left. Goatfell, the highest peak, covered with slow; far off to the right, is the coast town of A. . It is a clear, sunny, balmy morn. town of A. 2. It is a clear, sonny, balmy morn.
I left Dub n, with its dearly loved circle of friends, the ground was taken, that the British Branch last night, and as we came down the Liffy and Dub-would never fraternize with the American Branch we had a rough sea, and I was very sick; but as we entered the Frith of Clyde, I recovered. You can scarcely, in imagination, picture the scene on Dublin quay, as we left yesterday. Two steamers were loading for Liverpool. With what? Enignants without and beyond his personal character; with lin bay into the channel, and by the Isle of Man, if the American Branch admitted slaveholders to it were loading for Liverpool. With what? Enjouants

— going to Liverpool to get passage to America.

There are not years at the carry all who wish to go. whom; though it is now conceded on all hands, that a fox-hunting, eock-fighting, horse-racing, debauch-MOGENITURE and ENTAIL. Then would permanent Christians. I go to London next week. good have redounded to Ireland-then had the cause of the destitution been removed; but as it is, that charity, which, in most cases, is meant for good, and which will relieve temporary want, (I except the DEAR GARRISON : donations of slaveholders-the curse of God is upon them and their gifts-their hands are full of blood,) will assuredly tend to increase and perpetuate the eggary and misery which it is designed to relieve. We are now passing the island Kyles of Bute. Before us is the seat of the Earle of Bute, and in the distance is the beautiful Rathsey, and the narrow opening leading into Lock Fine and up to Inverrary, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. The highlands tower up around us, their gloomy tops covered with

The enclosed little tract, entitled ' SLAVEHOLDET or PLAY-ACTORS—which are the greatest sinners?' is making some talk on board. The distress in Ireland-the propriety of converting men into merchan ng, to build churches, hire priests, buy Bibles, convert the heathen. &c., are being discussed here and there by groups. Surely, a religion that can baptise American Slavery, may baptise any and every other crime and pollution.

I have just horrified a Scotch Presbyterian, who i trying to prove the rightfulness of war and slavery from Christianity. I said—' I'll not argue the question with you, but simply say, the moment you convince me that Christianity sanctions the principles and practices of war and slavery, I will burn the Bible. No revelation, no possible amount of evidence, can convince me that those principles and practices are right, and the being who can sanction them can be no God to me; I have nothing in common with him, or his revelations and religions."

nd turning round to the east- (to this point, the have been called to a severe account. Clyde runs north from its month-here it turns to the east,) and coming up to Goorach and Greenock. On our left is dear, familiar Roseneath, on whose heather hills I have spent many happy hours, surounded by the bold, gloomy highlands. All around e, in every direction, is familiar, and to my dying hour my remembrance of this scenery will be asant. Now Dunbarton rock, the Vale of Leven. Ben Lomond, covered with snow, are before me; in the distance before us is Dowling Bay, where with the Murrays I have passed many happy hours. to view the wild and gloomy highlands that extend from Dunbarton down to its mouth.

Company meets with so quarters. The Times, the rust and abhorrence of the treatment of Douglass. shall stay in Scotland a few days-then go to England, and return to Scotland and spend a few weeks in June down among the highlands. I am very well. Jeffrey of Glasgow, on the sin and danger of

WREXHAM, May 1, 1847.

DEAR GARRISON :

Since I last wrote from Glasgow, I have been in

their Sabbatical observance upon all. They shake in the cry, SEND BACK THE MONEY. hands with thieves, and become partakers with adulterers; they help whip and scourge slaves; burgh are doing a noble work. They have concludand, as a pretence, KEEP A SABBATH. They care ed their series of lectures, and are to have a great nothing whether men keep themselves boly, but public meeting on the 12th instant-a week before they are determined they shall keep first day the meeting of the General Assembly. Some o meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, called by the newspapers, with the report of the meeting. I an-Mayor; to petition parliament to cause the Directicipate great good from this demonstration on the Church led on a mob of their church members, and the lectures delivered at the request of the Free defeated the objects of the meeting. It has caused Church Anti-Slavery Society, by Rev. Isaac Nelson much sensation. The Argus, containing the Re- of Belfast-an unflinching friend, who nobly an port, will, I hope, be forwarded to you. If so, do consistently maintained his position, repudiating all intolerance and malignity.

is the answer of all parties. 'Then,' 'say the addee on the 13th or 14th, and deliver the fifth lecture rance and wickedness by intellectual and moral and there will be a glorious sun-burst by and by. training. The opponents, comprising a large part, sources of danger. No man who seeks protection liege as frequently as possible.

been maintained by men in parliament, and by in peace and security. many of the leading papers of the nation-i. e. the right, the gift of the State, and may be resumed proves unworthy the trust; that the land should forward with much interest for the May numbers. upport the people on it; that when proprietors let land run to waste, it is the duty of government to take it from them, and confer the possession on Wm. L. Garrison, Esq.

those who will improve it; that if it is the duty of parliament to feed the starving Irish when faming omes, it is the right of parliament to prevent fam ing, by putting the land into the possession of thou who will make it productive. These rights are be

ng discussed by the first minds of this nation.

1 attended a meeting of the British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, in Warrington, Friday eve

There are not vessels to carry all who wish to go.
The acene was affecting. Thousands were assembled to take leave of their emigrating friends. This is an every-day exhibition in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and other ports of Ireland. Ireland is coming to America. Make room for the Empared dielection with the ports of the emigration of the emigrated leaves the enter the emigrated leaves the emigrated leaves the enter the emigrated leaves the enter the em erald Isle! the dear, beautiful, green isle! but life is hell; and such is all the heaven I desire, and blighted and blasted, and it is not easy to say by ent. Live rightly and purely in the present, and ed, unprincipled, inhuman absentes land-ocracy is the future will take care of itself. This, and this the principal cause of this unparalleled state of things. Would that every farthing, contributed in America be atoned for while we live in sin. It is owing to for Irish relief, had been given expressly to carry on the contrary pernicious, licentious doctrine, that an agitation in this kingdom against the law of PRI- slaveholders, warriors and drunkards are reputed H. C. WRIGHT.

WREXHAM, Wales.

I have just been in the church yard here an ar cient one. Who, think you, lies there in his tomb ELIBU YALE, the founder of Yale College in New Haven. The following, I copied from his tomb

'ELIHU GALE, Esq., was buried here, th 22d of July, 1721 : 22d of July, 1721:

Born in America, and in Europe bred—
In Afric travelled, and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived, and then in London dead.
Much good, some ill, he did—so hope all s even,
And that his soul through mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive, and tell the tale, take care
For this most certain end to prepare.
When blessed in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet and bloom in the silent dust.

The people, and especially the ministers of Liv erpool, Manchester and London, are beginning t u nderstand Dr. S. H. Cox. His prayers, tears, an upturned eyes, in favor of slaveholders, would go for little in this country now. While sitting at the dinner table of the Raffles, Cunninghams, Candlishes, and other Reverend tipplers in this kingdom, he was dumb as to rebuking them. He par took of their hospitality, saw them tipple their w brandy and toddy, and opened not his mouth but to abuse abolitionists, and apologize for slaveholders and at the same time, he was writing letters to A merica, and representing his Reverend, tippling hosts as ' WALKING GIN SHOPS.' He had not the fidelity and honesty to tell them this to their faces. If he had, he would have walked out of their houses, and been an honest man; but be st abbed them in the dark, while he sat at their board. We are now passing the opening into Loch Long, Had he not left the country when he did, he would

H. C. WRIGHT. Thine.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

I must not allow this mail to depart, without send ing you intelligence, however brief, (and it must needs be brief.) of the progress of the anti-slavery cause in this quarter. It is still, I am happy to say, gaining ground. In my last letter, (of 18th January,) I mentioned that we had in contemplation series of lectures on the subject, in the course of delivered to large and attentive audiences-the first The conduct of the agent of the Cunard Steam by Dr. Young of Perth-subject, Siavery forbidden by the Word of God;' the second by Mr. Gilfillan Sun, and all the leading metropolitan and provincial of Dundee, on 'the Debasing and Demoralizing inpapers of the kingdom, speak in tones of utter dis- fluence of Slavery on all and every thing connected with it; the third by Henry Clapp, Jr. from Massachusetts, on the question, What has Scotland to do with American Slavery?' and the fourth by Mr. ing Christian fellowship with pro-slavery churches of the United States of America.' All of these lec tures were excellent, and cannot fail of having very decided influence on public sentiment here; and, perhaps, it might not be too much for me to say, that Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Warrington, and the effects may extend even to the banks of the Mis-Oswestry, with our dear friend CHARLES SABINE, sissippi. The oppressors shall yet know that Scot. author of 'The Christian Witness Examined.' He land has got a great deal to do with American Slahas struck off several hundred copies of your ad- very. Their league with the Free Church will not mirable poem on True Rest. You are remembered avail them; for, assuredly, it will ere long be dissolvwith deep affection and interest in all places that I ed. I have good reasons for saying so, for I know of members of the Free Church, who, when I wrote There are many stirring events now shaking you last, were bold in defence of her position is this land. In Scotland, the Sunday train is all- respect of American slavery, but who now not only absorbing. The Frees are determined to enforce admit that she has erred, but are even ready to join

Our Free Church anti-slavery friends in Edin-Tuesday evening last, the 27th, they had a your Edinburgh friends will, no doubt, send you the to commence the Sunday trains. The Free part of the Free Church party. I enclose one of tice it, as an illustration of priestly and sectarian connection with slaveholders, amid the general defection of his brethren in the so-called Evangelical The Education Bill has shaken the nation. Is it Alliance. Mr. N. is to be at the Edinburgh meetduty of governments to punish crime? 'Yes,' ing on the 12th, and has agreed to come over to Du vocates of the bill, 'governments have a right to of our series. You will also receive by this mail, prevent crime, by educating the people, intellectual- Mr. Gilfillan's lecture, (which was also delivered in and religiously.' This is the great argument Edinburgh,) and the Dundee Courier of this week, ged in parliament by Lord John Russell, the pre- containing a short account of Mr. Jeffrey's lecture mier, and Mr. McAuley. They say, if the gov- These are sent by another friend-one of our antiernment is bound to protect the lives and property slavery committee, who formerly sent you a copy of subjects against the aggression of ignorant and Dr. Youngs's lecture. You will gather from all wicked men, by punishing them, it must, of necessity, have the right to prevent or remove that ignothe prospect is charming. The clouds are breaking, There are various topics to which I might have ad-

not all, of the Dissenters, have not and cannot verted, but time does not serve me just now, I ac answer the argument. They demand protection, cept of your kind invitation to communicate with but will not allow the government to remove the you occasionally, and shall avail myself of the priv-

from a State organization, by means of penal law, I beg to convey through the medium of this let prisons, and the gallows, has a right to oppose the ter, my best thanks to Edmund Quincy, for the copy government when it seeks to remove the necessity of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Managers of for such laws, prisons and gallows, by training the the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society, sent me people to intelligence and virtue. This is now the and which I duly received. I have perused it with inent subject before the English public, as a great interest. I was also much interested with a Sabbatical observance is before the Scotch public. perusal of Pillsbury Tract, 'The Church as it is,' two In reference to Ireland—to outraged Ireland—the copies of which have reached Dundee. It tells an present famine there has forced upon parliament, awful tale indeed. I desire to be kindly rememberthe public press, and the kingdom, questions of a ed to Frederick Douglass, who, I trust, has ere not most radical nature. The following positions have safely arrived and met you all, and his own family.

But I must, for a time, bid you adieu. A the right of private property in land is a conventional sand thanks for the 'Liberator,' which I duly re ceive. I wish it were a hundred times more widely whenever, in the opinion of the State, a land-holder than it is, circulated in this country. I shall loo

I remain, ever yours sincerely,
JAMES M'DONALD.

FROM A FRIEND IN SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD, 4th mo. 17th, 1847.

My DEAR FRIEND: Before this, then wilt have seen and con with Frederick Douglass, and have heard from him how a few Englishmen have succumbed to how a few Engineericans against color. How ever, lament not, but rather rejoice; for so will our dear friend, even though the proscription should have subjected him to personal annoyance, during his passage across the Atlantic. The conduct of the his passage across the Cunard steamers has round a spirit of indignation, that will not soon subside The leading journals in this country have taken ap the subject of the unjust and un-English treatment of Frederick Douglass.

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We shall be anxious to hear particulars of Fred. erick's voyage, and of his reception in America His friends are deeply interested in his welfan having became very sincerely attached to his. That attachment has of late became much stronger, That attachment has become more fully known, or because he has made great adva the right direction—perhaps the two causes conbine. We regret that circumstances require his return, as it would have been a great advantage to him to remain longer. The subject which deeply agitates our nation at

present, is the Government plan of Education. is most strenuously opposed by most Dissenter, so the ground of the immense patronage it will give to the Church and the Government. Many of the Unitarians take part with the Government-why, I cannot see. It will be well if, when too late, they do not find they are wrong. One feels jealous of a plan with which the clergy are so unjustly bleaded It is not their wont to promote that which is advene to their influence.

The 'Liberty Bell' contains very interesting ontributions, and is well got up. It is an elegant mode of disseminating your principles, and I hop brings some pecuniary aid to the cause of abo

Please to present my respects to Edmund Quincy and thank him from me for the interesting Annual Report he was so kind as to send. How pleasant it is to be engaged in a cause, which cements in band of brotherbood!

We have had a visit from our dear friend, H.C. Wright. He came over from Warrington, to spend a couple of days with us, and, as he said, to show us how much he had improved in health since we part ed. He certainly was looking better, and had nearly regained his usual stoutness; but we think him not strong. He will scarcely be able to undertake much more work during his stay in Britain. Though it will be a great trouble to part with him, feeling, as we must, there can be no probability of our meeting again in this state of existence, we really shall reice for him to be once more comfortably settled in the bosom of his family. It is very pleasant to minister to his comfort, and to wish him to feel 'at home amongst us; yet all feel there is a something want ing which can be found only in the real home. Be sides, he has had a long, and often weary pilgrimage in this land, and he requires rest; yet, I fear he will not find rest in this world. So long as the monate iniquities, war and slavery, exist, he must testify against them. He continues steadily his intention of returning to America in August. At the time he was last in Sheffield, George Harris of Newcastle was delivering two lectures on the Punishment of Death. They were given in our Music Hall, and were listened to with great attention; for the subject is beginning to excite great interest, and I believe such unchristian exhibitions as public strangling will scarcely be much longer continued. Several of the newspapers have taken up the subject. Douglas Jerrold, in particular, never misses an opportunity of opposing the continuance, in the 19th century, of this relic of barbarism.

The approach of warm weather is very gradual but it is hoped this is favorable for the for vest, respecting which great anxiety is felt. However, this must be left in the hands of an All-Wise Providence. We know that the earth brings forth plenty, and we cannot doubt that it is His intention that the human family, on the different parts of it, should exchange their products for mutual benefit The kindness of the Americans to the famishing Irish is fully appreciated, and I trust will tend to cement a bond of union between our kindred nations. Intercourse between us must be favorable to the

growth of peace.
Your war with Mexico still continues. What a disgrace to your government!

Thy affectionate friend,

SEND BACK THE MONEY! EDINBURGH, May 1, 1847

The Free Church Anti-Slavery forward nobly. Willis and McBeth, (Free Church ministers,) Dr. Young of Perth, Pringle of Auchterarder, Isaac Nelson of Belfast, (the defender of Frederick Douglass from the lying attacks of Dr. Smythe, of slaveholding fame,) Jeffrey of Glasgow, and Gilfillan of Dundee, have, at the request of the above Society, delivered able addresses on the cause, and many equally talented men have expressed their willingness to come forward.

The ' SEND BACK THE MONEY ' cry has been raised in the Free Church College. About two mon ago, the students held two meetings to discuss the fellowship question. Six Abdiels, truly faithful among the faithless, told the host opposed to them, that they would hold no fellowship with men-steal ers or their apologists. No vote was taken; so I hope there are many more on the right side. Candlish is writing a review " of Barnes's work on Slavery. The first part of it has appeared, and contains a strong denunciation of the system of slavery. This is but the usual style :- Oh! the dreadful erime of Slavery ! Oh! the angelic holiness of the slavehold-

Not one known anti-slavery man has been returned to sit in the approaching Free (!) Assembly. To ready this, the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society is to hold a large meeting on the 12th of this mosth, eight days previous to the Assembly meeting, on which occasion, Willis, McBeth, Nelson, and many others, are to be present.

There is an old story of the priests, who complain ed of a certain man, saying, This man is a blasphemer of Heaven; that, we heed little; but now he hath dared to speak againt us '-Well, for the application: When Henry C. Wright, James N Buffum, Frederick Douglass, George Thompson, and yourself, came to Edinburgh, to denounce the of all villanies, how few of the priests stood with you! But scarcely had you departed, when the priests met by hundreds to hurl their hottest anath mas against the auful sin of travelling on Sanday by railway - only by railway, for the leaders of the agitation have the doors of their churches crouded every Sunday by the carriages of their hearers, and cometimes their own carriage mingles in the throat I see by the newspapers, to-day, that at a meet

ing of Presbyterians in Newcastle, 'walking' ats declared to be a desecration of the Sabbath! (v these men would have excommunicated our Sarjer!) and also that a ' Benerolent Loan Society' in Lonilon had refused help to a man, because he shired n Sundays! Woe unto you, Scribes and Phate-

ees, hypocrites!'
You will long, ere this, have heard of Frederick Douglass's treatment by the Steamship Company. The Press has universally denounced the act of all

neult to Humanity and Freedom. I shall give you an account of the Free Assembly

in my next letter.

Yours, in the cause of Freedom,
RICHARD THURROW.

" In Lowe & Edinburgh Magazine.

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Mr DEAR GARRISON: I am, as usual, driven to the last half hour, and in ence, though I hoped to have written thee t leagth, must be brief.

leagen, mean famine goes on every where dis The career the little resources left in the county are gradually disappearing, and what the next try are grant will add to the dark catalogue, it were hard to attempt to divine. I say distress is deepento attempt it is gradually extending to a class hove the lowest. Amongst the numerous applications which our committee have had to attend to, daring the present week, were some from worthy ivate individuals, asking to be supplied with the mens of giving food to a number of the more re table class of farmers, who were really wanting od but would sooner die than go amongst the growd to the public soup shops for relief. Direase 100, is spreading rapidly. Dysentery and fever, of 5 very malignant character, are mowing down their usands. Both diseases are rapidly spreading amongst the middle and upper classes, very often ending fatally. This morning brings the account of e death of Lord Lurgan, from a fever caught on visiting the workhouse. The benevolent Doctor Trail, too, of Schull, has fallen, and others might enumerated. Many of the best will doubtless gobut what of it? They are taken in the performance of their daty; their souls are poured out in the full of their daty, and their fellow-men; and may not reverently hope, that He who thus stops short their work, in mercy takes them from a world of suffering to one of eternal reward ?

With some noble exceptions-alas! I fear they are but few-the landlords look on, either with utter atelessness and unconcern, or apathetic indifference, at the suffering of their tenantry. Think of a man owning thousands of acres, sending a cold re-(asl, when perhaps the third or fourth letter to him forces a reply, to aid in any way in keeping alive his staving tenant; or perhaps sending five pounds, with a request that all of it would be divided amongst his own tenantry; when perhaps an indefatigable little band of philanthropists would distribute twice as much at one weekly or haif weekly visit amongst his tenants alone; and yet this is the picture but too generally. But this work must soon The Parliament has been forced to pass a law, which will go deep into some of these absentee estates; and though the process may be slow, I trust the next five years will see the land of the country wrested out of the hands of many who have shamefully abused their trust.

On seventh day last, at the conclusion of ou Yearly Meeting, a meeting was held, composed of Friends' from various parts of the country. It was deeply, painfully interesting. The accounts from some parts of the South were appalling-(the West is no better.) The landlords, taking advantage of the starving state of the peasantry, and using the plea that they cannot cultivate their land, are payof their small sums for their holdings, on condition that they shall first pull down their cottages or cab-The effect of this is terrible. The poor creatates soon spend the little money they receive-they wander into the towns in hundreds, locating themselves in ruined sheds, in alleys, or in the open streets. In Dungarvan, it was stated there were handreds, I think as many as fifteen hundred, had Socked in. A large number of them were lying in the sheds of an old potato market, while the inhablasts, terrified at the idea of the new poor law, making them a permanent burden on them, if they reheved them even temporarily, refused to do any thing for them. A deputation of our committee, who visited that place, urged in vain the claims demanded by common humanity. All they could obtan was, the promise from two or three worthy individuals, to steal amongst them, unobserved by their fellow-townsmen, after dark, and distribute in that way a little food amongst them! But why need I go on with the appalling detail? It is inconceivably, in-

But, surely, from the dark picture, the soul rises with a feeling of hope at the thought of all the sympathy our state is exciting, both far and near. A world's sympathy is ours; for North, South, East and West, the nations are responding to the wail of our millions. Yes, my friend, out of the darkest evil comes good. How is the cause of good extending ! how is the bond of universal brotherhood progress ing !-how are the old narrow international boundaries becoming as nought !- how is man feeling for man as his brother, in commiserating our suffering condition! How deep this warm feeling of sympathy has entered into the hearts of thousands in your had, is abundantly testified by the acknowledgment from us sent out by this mail. Would that none of it was tainted with a brother's unrequited toil-with a brother's blood; but on that I have already spoken fully, decidedly. But, surely, I may venture to utter the hope, the prayer, that those who, in your s'ave States, have stretched out their hands to aid our suffering myriads, may ere long be smitten with deep remorse for all the wrongs they have heaped on their fellow-men at home, and that the career of sympathy for down-trodden man may spread rapidly, both at home and abroad, till oppression takes wing tike every where, and justice and freedom rule su-

And now, my friend, I must say farewell. Would that I could say I see bright prospects for my be-leved country; but, alas! I do not, though I am hopeful. Ireland, the land of oppression and famine-and yet freland, rich in soil to a proverb, abounding in wealth-Ireland made rich by God, but made poor by man-Ireland, with her millions of waste acres at this moment, and her people standing idle, generation after generation! We have not too much population. You, in opening your arms to receive our famished people, are becoming strong mour weakness; you are receiving our wealthfor if the hardy sons of toil do not constitute a nabon's wealth, I know not what does. But a watch-word must spread far and wide. The land—the gift of the Almighty to all, must no longer be held in the grasp of the few. We want no new laws, only the repeal of bad ones. Give Ireland's sons the free and unrestricted right to purchase and sell her acres, and all would yet be well.

Affectionately thine, RICHARD ALLEN.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth Pease, dated DARLINGTON, 4th mo., 17.

Although it is most probable that thou wilt receive te papers from which I have cut the accompanying paragraphs, from some of thy numerous friends, yet they are so good, (one or two of them at least,) that have come to the conclusion that it is better to run

tisk of thy having two copies, than none at all Greatly is the cause of humanity—greatly are the tolered people generally—greatly are the three millons of slaves in your land—indebted to the Americans, who were the means of excluding Frederick louglass from the cabin of the Cambria. We sympathised intensely with him. Our hearts overflowed th indignation and disgust at the conduct of these pretended freemen; but we rejoiced for the cause's ate. The cry of 'shame,' which is ringing through our land-the manner in which this ignorant, degrading and alavish prejudice has been brought home to the feelings of hundreds and thousands in Great Britain, who never before could possibly realize it, in the least degree—will do more, I firmly believe to help the anti-slavery cause, than all the lectures which F. D. has delivered on this side the Atlantic

leading papers of the country are taking up the mat-ter in a way which does them honor. The 'Times' has followed it up from day to day, in a most spirited manner. The lame explanation of McIver, and, if I understand F. D's statement rightly, misre-presentation of the facts respecting his engaging the I understand F. D's statement rightly, his misrepresentation of the facts respecting his engaging the
berth in London, &c.—as well as the loathsome and
disgusting letter of Charles Burrop—will do good.
Indeed, all will do good; for public attention—the
attention of thousands who had scarcely thought on
the subject before—is now directed to it, in a way
which will show the national feeling with regard to
this contemptible prejudice; and the result will, I
however successful, we have no part or lot, declardoubt not, prove that, though the Declaration of In-dependence was framed on your side the Atlantic, ing unequivocally the government, in whose name the glorious principles which it sets forth have much they are done, to be a 'covenant with death,' that more practical existence on this. 'All men are born should at once be overthrown, and which we are free and equal.' What a burlesque from the mouths laboring to overthrow by moral and peaceful revolu-

hardly rival theirs in blackness! If F. D. be with thee when this arrives, tell him we have felt, and do feel, tenderly for him; but, I MR. GARRISON: last week may have prolonged their voyage.

the most genuine negro that could be found would

#### QUARTERLY MEETING. WEST BROOKFIELD, May 23d, 1847.

Mr. GARRISON : anti-slavery cause, as they were wending their way wickedness and disgraceful position of our country, east from the annual meeting of the American Anti-will undertake to affirm such a proposition? A. Slavery Society at New-York, to the New England Convention in Boston. We were favored with the . . . But to see what good our political presence of J. C. Hathaway and Wm. W. Brown of character really gets from our Fast days, look at the New York, Parker Pillsbury of New Hampshire, and C. L. Remond of Salem. Could we have been times. The Puritan on his Fast day shook off all favored with an audience worthy of such a list of allegiance, save to Him. He dared not come with debaters, we would surely have done a good work half his heart. The laws of Rulers fell from his for old Oxford, and for the anti-slavery cause in the soul at the Gate of the Temple. The awful voice short space of one day. But, unfortunately, the within was heard alone, and obeyed alone. Men only reliable friend of the Society was called away yield up their souls with more reserve now. They from town, by the sickness and death of friends, and do not lose their loyalty to the outward law of no notice of the intended meeting was given in Wrong, in their perfect loyalty to the inward law of town, nor a place provided for it. After arriving Right. 'Love the Union' never seems to have a there, we procured the Methodist meeting-house, lower sanction than ' Love thy neighbor as thyself. and succeeded in gathering a small company in the afternoon and evening. Samuel May, President of the Society, was present, and presided. The resolutions appended were the subject of discussion; but Slavery may cease, that you may be helped to put the debate turned, mainly, upon the relation which the Methodist Episcopal Church sustains to slavery, ask what he means by this request. How does a in consequence of exceptions which were taken to some general remarks upon the church, and applied for the Governor of a Christian State first to teach to the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Walton, the people to further what he and they believe to the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Walton, the people to further what he and they believe to be unjust, obey man rather than God—and then were. He evidently felt grieved that any insinuation should be made, as he supposed there was, of any lack of anti-slavery fidelity in the Methodist they are furthering, and are ready to further yet church and ministry in general, and more particular-ly to his own charge and himself. In vindication It looks to me as though a State in such a position of himself, he asserted that he was the first Secre- had better drop the name of Christian, and take tary of the first anti-slavery society formed in the another more appropriate. As for such Governors, county, and adduced quite as strong arguments in I know they have excuses. They were taken by justification of the Methodist church generally. All surprise. They feared public opinion would not his efforts were directed to exculpating the Methodist support them, if they stood up decidedly against support them. Episcopal Church from all blame, or even the appearance of evil. He evidently felt that no other duty devolved on him. We were favored with the audience of three of the clergy in our small assembly.

Christianity might remain in the world. Your Gov-In addition to the above, the Rev. Mr. Paine, of the same order, and who is now dispensing the gospel to offer, or offered for him. The less said about in the town of Charlton, made no audible arguments their worth, the better. Only a weak soul can find pro or con, excepting when Pillsbury stigmatized the church as a brothel, and defended his charge taining them a moment. God forbid that I should by an exposure of the state of licentiousness which the church tolerates, connives at, and is more willing to have remain as it now is, than to nave it oversustain them in so doing. But the strength of their

As an earnest of his sincerity, we were made welcome to the hospitalities of his house. He may have yet to learn, however, how strong a hold on his affections the prosperity and interest of sect have, and how much easier it is to preach the approved and I am helping-wilt Thou cease commanding me, popular doctrines of any of the existing religious through them, to kill, steal, ravage and oppress. For sects, than to proclaim the sin-upsetting doctrines I cannot but feel a dislike to these things-feel that of Jesus Christ.

army as we had with us on this occasion, but with instrument to check these men. Lo! I am pledged a detachment of one good soldier, who will pick up to obey them.' all stragglers from under the watchful guardian ship My brothers, what would the Puritan say to this of the church. It is useless to expect or hope for a \_\_the Puritan who swam the Atlantic in winter, general engagement. A bomb-shell from one hun-because human laws would not let him do the Lord's dred conventions in 1844 fell into their camp, and bidding at home, or any where but in the wilder-did some damage, as they estimate it. They lost a valuable number at that time, with some of Fast day is 'in conformity with the custom of trouble and inconvenience attending it. The names our fathers.' Strange conformity! Are men fallen of that little band, who reconnoitered this region, are so low that they cannot either pray themselves, or quite notorious in Oxford at this time. It would see that others pray? Can they not spare the seem that there has been scarce a gun fired from our memory of their fathers?' batteries in this place, since that event. There is some third partyism in the place, I learn; or what The Pulpit nothing to do with Politics! Then they are very tenacious of having called 'Liberty tell me what sin cannot come to hide itself at partyism.' But here, as everywhere else, that goes last from Christian rebuke under that screen! lugging Orthodoxy, Methodism, and many other Nothing to do with exciting subjects? Tell me cumbrances upon its back, in addition to the corruptions attendant upon all political parties.

Oxford needs to be hesigged-not with such an

of the talking at this meeting, and who were com-pelled to canvass the claims of the Methodist church him stands in it, so long it will be. to anti-slavery character by the pertinacity of her But what course has the Pulpit taken on the war friends, must have staggered the faith of those most desirous of finding her skirts free from the ing for an 'honorable peace.' Ministers have disblood of the groaning bondman. The hypocrisy of that body is too palpable to admit of successful con-butchering. Ministers have been unconcerned or Oxford lay any unction to their souls, because they Ministers have done as much, or more than any, to escaped impeachment in the matter of American give the idea, that we have nothing to do with it, slavery. The argument was not brought to bear that Religion has nothing to say about it. Excep-

mitted for discussion:

all its departments, is enlisted in its service; that solemnly. But the pulpit has been tested, and the professed religious denominations and teachers found to ring hollow.

(with very few exceptions) have bowed the knee to its authority, and are deceiving the people with re-gard to its character, and their connexion with it; gard to its character, and their connexion with it; and that, if not repented of and put away, it must Columbia, Mississippi, on the 4th inst.

prove our destruction as a people.

Resolved, That no true church or minister of Christ will strike hands with man-stealers and adul-

of those who refuse to eat their dinner with a man, because his skin happens to be a few shades darker

At a late hour in the evening, the Society adjourn than their own! Well for such hypocrites, that the ed, having passed a vote of thanks to the Methodist

color of their face is not the index of the heart; else Society for the free use of their house. JOHN M. FISK, Sec'y.

ANOTHER FAITHFUL REPROVER.

trust, he as well as ourselves now rejoice that he has been the victim of this insult. Every one whom I hear speak of it winds up with, 'But it will do imserment, preached in that town, by the Rev. Samuel mense good to the cause. We long to hear of his Johnson, a Unitarian clergyman. I think you can-safe arrival on your shores, fearing the gale we had not have seen it, or you would have noticed it, and therefore send you an extract. How many of the clergymen of Massachusetts dared, on that day, to bear a testimony so faithful against the sins of the times; and when shall such men be the rule, and not the rare exception in our pulpits? Till that Pursuant to notice given in the Liberator and time comes, have we not reason to say that the Standard, the Worcester County South Division Church is a recreant to its duty, and unworthy of Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting at our respect? Either this is true, or else the words Oxford, on the 19th instant. It was thought desirable to improve the opportunity of securing the below, had all better not have been said; and who, services of some of the agents and friends of the after reading them, and with the knowledge of the

they are not quite according to Christ's life and

words. But, O Lord, thou must not use me as the

uptions attendant upon all political parties.

Ar. Hathaway and Mr. Pillsbury, who did most must be the voice of God against all sin, and so long

tradiction. Let not the remaining religious sects in silent during the war, or spoken feebly enough .upon the Methodist connection particularly, except tions, I say, prove the rule. Instead of this, their for reasons peculiar to the occasion.

The following are the resolutions that were sub-prophet, when he sounded an alarm in the Lord's united voices should have spoken out like the old mountain, from end to end of the land, denouncing Resolved, That slavery is the great and all-per-vading sin of this nation; that the Government, in

The New-York Commercial Advertiser says that Lieut. Hunter, who captured Alvarado without ders, has been tried and dismised from the service.

thick P. D. has delivered on this side the Atlantic powerful and convincing as they have been. The terers, or be in fellowship with such as do this; nor capt. G. W. Patten of the Army, who has made himself widely known as a Poet, had his hand shot of the slave; nor will they fail to speak out openly off in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Discreases in the Harron.—The British brights of the property of the property

Much may be said in favor of the system of refusing admission to destitute people, because they are destitute, into a wealthy city, and sending them at their own expense to a distant place, where far less ability exists to relieve their wants; it is undoubtedly an exercise of that charity which 'begins at home and stays there; it is an efficient mode of looking out for number one; it is the use of that economy so strongly inculcated by the patron saint of yankeedom, Poor Richard; it has precedent in its favor, being the very course so successfully pursued with Oliver Twist, when he 'asked for more'; it enforces as effectually, though somewhat less humanely, the lesson given by Cowper to the snake, when he taught him 'never to come there no more'; and it forms a part of that law of the land which 'must be enforced.'

All this, and more, may be urged in defence of this proceeding, but it cannot be called a Christian act. It is not feeding the hungry; it is not doing as we would be done by; it is not lending to the

lates those duties. The city government have at least the ordinary ingenuity of New England men, and they have been appointed to form and execute lished at Vera Cruz, of late date, says:

UPTON, May 17th, 1847. DEAR SIR-I wish to acquaint yourself, and readers, with an act of contemptible meanness perpetrated yesterday by the Rev. William Bates of Northinion. bridge, in the town of Upton. Solomon Bond, a we have no heart for the celebration of the Indecolored man, formerly a slave, but who was enabled,
by the assistance of a friend, to purchase his freedom, came to our place, to tell the story of his own
wrongs, and speak in behalf of his brothers and sisters in the prison-house of bondage. He came not
ters in the prison-house of bondage. He came not the church tolerates, connives at, and is more wilting to have remain as it now is, than to nave it overstrown especially if it is likely to weaken 'our below of church,' 'our darling seet.'

The other elergy man present was the Rev. Mr. Byron, of the Universalist church in Oxford. All when the westy world sight of a noble research limself totally ignorant of our method or reasoning upon the subject of slavery, not having come in contact with Garrisonians before. He evinced no disposition to deny the propositions laid down, but, on the other hand, acknowledged that, hitherto, he had been ignorant on some points upon which light had broken upon his mind for the first time, and intimated his determination to profit by it. As an earnest of his sincerity, we were made which light had broken upon his mind for the first time, and intimated his determination to profit by it. As an earnest of his sincerity, we were made welcome to the hospitalities of his house. He may have yet to learn, however, how strong a hold on his affections the properity and interest of sect have, and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preach the approved and how much easier it is to preac as a partisan, nor to make war upon the church, but But the design to keep the people from attending Mr. Bond's lecture, was completely frustrated; for by posting a few notices, and sending out a few runners to give information, Union Hall was thronged, while the clerical gentleman's meeting, at the same hour, was exceedingly thin and spare. Members of the church, pro-slavery and anti-slavery citizens, Jew and Gentile, are highly indignant at such an act of baseness on the part of one who claims to be to teach the register of Christ and him crucified. I mish the But the design to keep the people from attending 'a teacher of Christ and him crucified.' I wish the above facts to be published, in order that such conduct may not pass by unrebuked, and that all my understand the omens of the times, which declare, that the Bastile of priestly tyranny must come down, and the freedom and independence of the people be established on its ruins.

Yours, truly, above facts to be published, in order that such

Yours, truly,
H. CARPENTER.

matters, during the present week, to fill up our editorial department, we present to our readers a mass of interesting foreign and domestic correspondence, which they will read with much gratification.

The interesting letter from Paris, on our last page, is from our esteemed friend, HENRY W. WIL-LIAMS, who was formerly connected with the Anti-Slavery Office in this city, and who is now completing his medical education abroad. It was duly received, but accidentally mislaid, till within a few Lord Cowley, late minister from Great Britain to days; but it has lost nothing of its interest in consciousnes.

The Boston Atlas of May 11, 1847, has the following:

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.—The Impartial, of Smyrna, states that the Egyptian Government has recently promulgated a law for the abolition of slavery after the space of fifty days. At the slave mart there was in consequence a decline of prices of sixty per cent. No sales could be made, as after this interval of fifty days, every slave will be free to stay with or to leave his present owner at pleasure.

Verily, shall the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of Heaven before, the scribes and pharasees of this nation!

The steamer 'Grana Uile' was burnt, on Tuesday evening last, on her passage between Liverpool and Drogheds. Many of the passengers were taken off by a smack; but two boats full of people, twenty or thirty in number, were drowned. The captain also lost his life. It is not known how the fire originated.

Shipscreek and great loss of life.—A correspondent at Castine writes that a letter has been received in that town from St. Peters, Miquelon, via Halifax, which stated that on the 20th ult., Fr. brig Clarria was lost, at the entrance of the harbor of St. Peters, and sixty-three lives lost. The bodies were all washed on shore, and buried on the island.—Courter, 15th.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Saturday and Monday, with a discussion on numerous petitions for the total and immediate abolition of slavery in the culonies, which, in despite of the opposition of Government, were ordered to be referred to the Ministers of the colonies and Justice.—

This decision is tantamount to a declaration of the Chamber in favor of the object of the petitions.

Paris paper.

act. It is not feeding the hungry; it is not doing as we would be done by; it is not lending to the Lord, nor laying up treasure in heaven.

Is the difficulty evaded by asking—what then shall we do with the continually increasing hosts of emigrants? I reply, do anything you please with them that is consistent with the duties of the Christen that is not leave the fears of the Mexicans, their feelings are anything but amicable towards the Americans. The road along from Jalapa to Vera Cruz is dutied with the mangled and murdered bodies of our country men, who were caught straggling away from the parties with which they happened to be consistent with the duties of the Christen that is not a consistent with the duties of the Christen that is not a consistent with the duties of the Christen that is not a consistent w

lished at Vera Cruz, of late date, says:

'We were told last evening, that there were between a thousand and twelve hundred sick soldiers in the blessing which will necessarily spring from active benevolence, and avert from it the curse which must as necessarily come upon a prosperous community which expels the hungry and destitute from its coasts, because they are hungry and destitute.

C. K. W.

CONTEMPTIBLE CONDUCT.

Upton, May 17th. 1847.

The two armies of Scott and Taylor, it is said, will celebrate the declaration of American Independence in Mexico, on the 4th of July next.—Washington U-

We have no heart for the celebration of the Inde

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of

The Cork Examiner contains the following :

The relief ressel,-The Irish brig Anna Maria loaded with some \$10,000, chiefly in corn meal, will sail to-day for Limerick. The greater portion of this produce is the contribution of Brooklyn.—

Brooklyn Eagle, Friday.

Aid for Ireland.—The New-York Evening Post says, the amount of money which has been received by the committee in that city, for the relief of the destitute in Ireland, is stated to be \$144,000.

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed £1000 to the relief of the starving Irish.

The Choctaw Indians have contributed \$710 for the relief of the Irish.

The steamer ' Grana Uile' was burnt, on Tuesday

Kidnapping.—Mr. A. H. Ernst states in the Cincinnati Herald an outrageous case of attempted kidnapping near his residence, close by the city on Sabbath evening. A neighbor of his, a free colored man, was set upon, while returning from the city, and but for his cries, which brought a rescue, would doubtless have been carried away captive. The kidnappers fled.

DONATIONS FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

12 00

OF IRELAND.

Amount acknowledged in money,
1st Christian Church in Lebanon, Ct., by
Julius Clark,
Charles A. Strong, \$1, Oliver Brainard and
Family 2, Harey Ackley, 1, Nehemiah
Gates 1, Julius Gates 50 cts., Lewis L.
Hall 1, Samuel H. Yooker, 50 cts., Garrison M. Gates, 25 cts., Violette Morgan,
12 cts., David Foot, 7 cts., John M. Ransom, 50 cts., John S. Hall and wife, 1,
East Hampton, Ct. Also by John S.
Hall,
Half barrel second hand clothing, from
Horace Brown, Lewis Dunham, Julius
Gates, Violette Morgan, Nehemiah Gates
and John S. Hall, East Hampton, Ct.
A Friend in Stanstead Canada, by Joshua
V. Himes,

V. Himes, 20 00
Friends in Newburyport, by Wm. Ashby, 8 62
Oliver Stone, Milford, N. H., 50

\$2134 74 FRANCIS JACKSON.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.

CIETY.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at the Town Hall, in Concord, on Thursday, the second day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is hoped there will be a full gathering of the Society, and all others friendly to the cause of anti-slavery W. L. Garrison, J. C. Hathaway and Parker Fillsbury will be among the speakers.

BENJAMIN COMINGS, President.

Jos. G. WYATT. Secretary.

Jos. G. WYATT, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, June 12th and 13th. Joseph C. Hathaway and Win. W. Brown, of western New York, Frederick Douglass, J. N. Buffum, C. L. Remond, and other speakers, will be present. Let there be an unprecedented gathering.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ABING TON.

An anti-slavery convention will be held in the An anti-slavery convention will be held in the town hall, in Abington, commencing on Saurday evening, and closing on Sunday evening, June 19th and 20th. J. C. Hathaway and W. W. Brown of western New-York, Frederick Douglass, C. L. Remond and James N. Buffum, will be among the speakers. The friends of freedom in Abington and the adjoining towns are earnestly called upon to give a full attendance. The attraction held out is a powerful one.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN SALEM. There will be an anti-slavery convention in Salem, on Thursday and Friday, June 10th and 11th. Joseph C. Hathaway, and William W. Brown, of western New-York, C. L. Remond of Salem, Frederick Douglass and James N. Buffum of Lynn, will be present, and address the convention.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN WOR-CESTER.

CESTER.

Joseph C. Hathaway and William W. Brown, of western New-York, Frederick Douglass and J. N. Buffum of Lynn, and C. Lenox Remond of Salem, will address the inhabitants of Worcester on Slavery, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, in Brinley Hall. All are respectfully invited to attend.

QUARTERLY NON-RESISTANCE MEETING A Quarterly Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the Advent Chapel, Wrentham, Mass, commencing on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closing with the afternoon of the next day. Members, friends, and inquirers are affectionately invited to attend.

ADIN BALLOU.

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev. Alexander Crumwell, and a POEM ON FREE-DOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. This able pamphlet, by two of the colored literati of New-York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents per copy.

Twilliam Coc, late of East Medway, having removed to Medfield, requests that all letters and papers intended for him may hereafter be sent to the latter place.

MARRIED-In Milford, 12th inst., by Geo. W. Stacy, Elias C. Miller, of Hopkinton, to Nancy M. Comly, of Foxboro'.

WANTED, A JOURNEYMAN Barber—one well acquaint ed with the business, and of steady habits.

Apply to BENJ. P. BASSETT, May 23. 23 Endicott street:

One dwelling house, No. 31 Garden street. Also one in Poplar street Court, with six rooms.

Apply to J. ROGERS, 20 Brattle street.

April 27. TO BE LET IN CHELSEA

ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes walk from the ferry, and near the Salem turnpike. For terms, &c., which are reasonable, inquire of HENRY CARPENTER, April 16 2 mos 18 Brattle-street,

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigned, gratefully appreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is pleasantly situated on the west bank of Licking Water, or Mill River, about two miles and a half from the centre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the Soath side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, and douche, drenche, and spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 31-2 deep,—the gentlemen's 8 by 12, and 31-2 deep. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently retired, to allow water-cure patients to appear as they should plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the west alreaty indicates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, he hesitates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates vitality, or power, and that an inavalid whose skin is not attended with this symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated with water.

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment will furnish themselves with

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment will furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, one linen and three cotten sheets, two pillow cases, six crash towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old closk or mantle, and a syringe.

Terms for treatment and board at this establishment are, \$5,50 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient who occupies a room slone, will pay \$8,50 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 1, 1847.

N. B. Th. NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1847.

N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined in regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the adaptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

D. R.

ROBERT P. SCOTT. Edinburgh, (Scotland,) May 1, 1847.

To nature's noblest majesty-

The majesty of Mind!

THE GREAT BRITAIN. The Steamer lies in Dundrum Bay, Imbedded in the sand; She sailed from port with streamers gay, But foundered on the strand The land of liberty she left,

Round for the land of slaves: And there she lies in Dundrum Bay, The sport of British waves.

She carried those who preach the word Of God to bond and free, But dare not bid the freeman set His slaves at liberty.

She carried men who came to prove That Christian men may hold Their fellow-men in iron bonds, And barter them for gold.

She carried those who dare not speak Of freedom to the slave, Nor teach him to peruse the word Of Him who came to save.

She carried men whose glozing tongues Have poisoned British ears, With doctrines cursed as the soil Which steams with negro's tears She sailed !- but scarce had left the port,

Or reached the open main, She could not hold so strange a freight, But cast it forth again. And there she lies in Dundrum Bay,

So late the Ocean's pride, Immovable by human skill, By steam, or sail, or tide. Unlike that merchant ship of old,

Which sailed upon her way, As soon as Jonah had becom The monster's living prey.

Oh! grievous was the prophet's sin, Which caused the Ocean's wrath, Which could not be appeared or stilled, But deeper far is his offence,

A crime of blacker dye, Who calls himself a Christian man, Yet pleads for slavery ! Great Britain! may she float once more,

And wast across the main. The men she cast upon our shore, Nor bring them back again! CHARLES SABINE.

Oswestry, (Wales,) Oct. 12, 1846.

The following humorous lines are particularly descriptive of the present unpropitious Spring. SPRING-A NEW VERSION.

BY THOMAS HOOD · Come, gentle Spring ! ethereal mildness, come! Oh! Thomson, void of rhyme as well as reason, How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum? There's no such season.

The Spring ! I shrink and shudder at her name ! For why? I find her breath a bitter blighter! And suffer from her blows, as if they came From Spring the fighter.

Her praises, then, let hardy poets sing, And be her tuneful laureates and upholders, Who do not feel as if they had a Spring Poured down their shoulders !

Let others eulogize her floral shows; From me, they cannot win a single stanza; I know her blooms are in full blow- and so's The Influenza.

Her cowslips, stocks, and lilies of the vale, Her honey-blossoms that you hear the bees at, Her tansies, daffodils, and primrose pale, Are things I sneeze at !

Fair is the vernal quarter of the year. And fair its early buddings and its blowings-But just suppose Consumption's seeds appear With other sowings !

For me, I find, when eastern winds are high, A frigid, not a genial inspiration ; Nor can, like iron-chested Chubb, defy An Inflammation.

Smitten by breezes from the land of plaque. To me all vernal luxuries are fables : Oh! where's the Spring in a rheumatic leg, Stiff as a table's

I limp in agony-I wheeze and cough, And quake with Ague, that great Agitator; Nor dream, before July, of leaving off My Respirator.

What wonder if, in May itself, I lack A peg for laudatory verse to hang on? Spring mild and gentle ?-yes, as spring-heeled Jack To those he sprang on !

In short, whatever panegyries lie In fulsome odes too many to be cited, The tenderness of Spring is all my eye, And that is blighted !

# SONNET.

Seek for high conquest! Let there be a strife For what is just and noble in thy soul; Never submit to Error's stern control, But follow the commander, Truth, through life. Not by the rattling drum, the screaming fife, The clanging trumpet, are his soldiers led ; Not with fierce passions are their bosoms rife; No field encumbered with the ghastly dead, No smoking city tells how sword and fire Have scattered ruin, misery, despair : But his small army march in triumph, where Smile joy and plenty, and to heaven aspire Glad hymns of Freedom, such as filled the air When Israel's rescue rang from Miriam's lyre.

# REFORMATORY.

SABBATICAL MOVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND EX-CITED MEETING IN GLASGOW.

GLASCOW, May 1, 1847.

By this mail, I send you a 'Glasgow Argus, containing an account of a great public meeting, held in the City Hall, Tuesday evening last, to pe tition Parliament to enforce the running of at leas one morning, and one evening train on Sunday, on every passenger line in Scotland, at reasonable and convenient hours. The necessity for it was chiefly caused by a new set of Directors on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway stopping, in November last, the Sunday train, (which had run since its opening erminal cities, and of the district through which it passes, containing about one million population, which, from its social relations, many of the young people employed in the city manufactories being m the country on the line, and naturally anxious occasionally to avail themselves of the railway on Sunday to visit their parents and relations, urgently concerted beat of 'drum ecclesiastic,' to the tune A request was made that their speakers should be

accommodated on the platform, which was at once granted by us. The leaders, consisting of some ten Lodge of Washington, appeared before the comministers, all Free Church, save Dr. Hills, (a Pro- mittee, for the erection of the building for the Smithfessor of Divinity in the University, who has no sonian Institution, offering the services of the lodge congregation,) and a few laymen, contrary to all in laying the corner stone; and thereupon it w usage, took their seats on the platform sometime be- voted to invite the lodges of Masons and Odd Felfore the Requisitionists came out from the Committee Room. Our appearance called forth the most Grand Master, thinking this announcement carried envenomed hooting, hissing, &c., which were met the appearance of his obtruding himself on the com with counter cheers from our supporters. The chairman was interrupted in the few words he spoke, that he called on the committee, by the special rein the most unseemly manner. My rising to move quest of one of its members. It is not to be won-the resolutions called up still more energetic bellowing, &c. After a time, a comparative full en- Master, is Clerk of the House of Representatives, sued, and my introductory sentences were some-what listened to; but, on beginning to read the officious, like a four-legged animal, in polluting cor-Resolutions, the noises recommenced, and not one ner stones. The building committee are Robert word was allowed to be heard. Centrary to my Dale Owen, Joseph G. Totten, and W. W. Seaton own judgment, at the request of friends around, 1 In this case, who is the special one? went on, though what I said could not be heard a Boston, May, 1847. few yards distant. Conciliation being found vain, the seconder, Mr. W. S. Brown, was instructed at once to stand for silence and a fair hearing, and he did so nobly throughout the entire night, three My DEAR FRIEND :-

have fairly outdone them; for they have kept up a therefore, to make my letter what it should be noise vastly superior for four hours. To be sure, but perhaps it may be better than none at all. they are, or profess to be, Christians. Find a corner, One scarcely knows to what portion of the our clergy can do in the rowdy-line, I believed son' here. The summer found its citizens of all clerical mobs impossible now-a-days in Britain, and classes, and of every age, enjoying an open-air exremember saying so to you. To account for this istence, and apparently happy as happiness could one, as several of the clericals were members of make them in their delightful climate, their foun the so-called Evangelical Alliance, I suspect they tains as beautiful as Poetry herself, and their delight must have received private instructions from the ful gardens. These last appeared as if Paradise it American clericals in that body, of the use of mobs self could scarcely have surpassed them in the asin desperate cases; how useful it was to prevent semblage of natural beauties, and to these were adthe arguments of an opponent from being heard, ded everywhere the exquisite creations of man's ge when it was advisable to stifle what could not be an- nius, to leave, as it would seem, no desire unsation swered; and that this was the first trial. But it won't fied. Here there was room for all, and full liberty do here. Sunday trains, in spite of all the efforts of a for each. According to his choice, he can join the section of elerical bigots, will soon run on every promenade of thousands, or sit idly down to regard line in Scotland, as they do in England; and these the scene before him, or seek the shady groves men, who, to coerce their fellows from using them, where he can undisturbed enjoy his own reveries have dragged in the Sabbath controversy to their aid, or turn his steps towards those portions which chilwill find themselves now met foot to foot, and that dren are making the theatres of their gambols; or subjection to their absurdities will no longer be tacitly music be his choice, he can, if it be evening, min given, as has hitherto been considerally done. They gle with the throng to whom a band of fifty or sixty have precipitated this discussion, and are serving un- are offering evidence of its charm. wittingly to bring up inquiry, and the expression of Each of the principal Gardens has its peculia results consequent on inquiry, on this subject, which charm. That of the Tuileries, the most central, and much wants investigation in Scotland. It cannot attached to the royal residence, is that possessing gow. The ice is broken, and meetings will be held number of beautiful marble statues, all master piece in Edinburgh, &c.

cal Alliance? Has it given up the ghost, before and the Champs Elysee which adjoin it, and of making any sign of life? For their information, which the view from its terraces is probably une should it not reach them otherwise, you may inform qualled in the world. The Garden of the Palac them that the Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, a mem- of the Luxembourg possesses more natural advanper of it, says in a lecture on slavery just published, tages, and contains in one part of its extent beauti-Therewas a solemn understanding at the Manchester ful plantations of some acres of roses, and delightmeeting, (Nov. 4th, 1846,) that, should any foreign ful vineyards and nurseries of fruit trees. The Gar organization be found to admit slaveholders, the den of Plants adds to its natural beauties all the at-British organization would refuse to co-operate or tractions which Science can bestow. In one part are unite with it'-and at a public meeting of friends of assembled specimens of the almost countless variethe E. A. in Warrington on 23d April, the Rev. W. ties of evergreens, comprising the numerous familie Beyan of Liverpool, one of the E. A. secretaries, de- of the trees of the North, the pine and fir tribes, and clared that the British branch had determined conspicuous above them all an immense Cedar of Lebnever to affiliate with the American branch, if that anon, no less remarkable for its natural beauty than

branch was composed in part of slaveholders.' The Congregational Union of Scotland, at their ing from the hills which are devoted to these trees annual meeting at Dundee, 15th April, 1847, on mo- of the mountain, the visitor comes next to beautiful tion of Rev. David Russell, Glasgow, seconded by green-houses, immensely large, and high enough to Rev. George Ingram, Glasgow, resolved, 'That receive tall trees from the tropics: then leading this meeting, composed of ministers and members of through the more level parts of the Garden, beautiful Scotch Congregational churches, assembled on the avenues, bordered with lime trees which are trim-35th anniversary of the Congregational Union of med into perpendicular walls, except at their summits Scotland, being much impressed with the unscrip- where their uncut branches are allowed to mingle turalness and abomination of slavery, feel them- and form an arch completely to shelter the prom selves called on to remonstrate again with the pro- nade below. I never could fancy that trees could be slavery churches in America, and to embody in trimmed into regular forms, and yet preserve their their remonstrance, an unequivocal declaration, that beauty. I expected to find a stiff formality, which they never can hold fellowship with churches whose could not be agreeable to the eye accusto members are knowingly permitted to buy, sell, rear, the uncontrolled exuberance of nature; but I was or retain slaves. Mr. Ingram, who seconded the happily disappointed, and found both worthy of adresolution, stated that no Congregational church in miration-each in its appropriate position. Border-Scotland had ever held communion with these pro-slavery churches. After a few words by Dr. Alex-the School of Botany, where are cultivated all ob-

in, by the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, comsed entirely of F. C. members, and must so way before the united voice of Britain. Not a single religious denomination but has anxiously cleared itself of all appearance of countenance or sympathy with them, in their humiliating position.

ANDREW PATON Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

# PREEMASONRY.

The corner stone of the building for the Smiths nian Institution was, by the assistance of Freema-sons, laid on the 1st inst., at Washington, and pronounced by them to be 'square, level, and plumb,' and 'good, true, and trusty.' This farcical ceres five years ago,) to the great inconvenience of the terminal cities, and of the district through which is donation for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' and under the superintendence of so many wise men. Certainly, it was no requirement of the donor to encourage and perpetuate secret societies, but rather to diffuse the knowledge we now possess from the disclosures of William Morgan, and seceders from Masonry. Whoever requires such accommodation. This meeting, you will see, was a regular clerical mob, called out by a did permit this dishonor, ought to have recollected that near the same spot, in the last Congress, an of 'coming up to the help of the Lord, and to the attempt was made to get incorporated a lodge of Freemasons, and another of Odd Fellows, in the curse of Meroz on the absentees,' on the previous Freemasons, and another of Odd Fellows, in the Sunday, from many pulpits of 'Free Church' and District of Columbia, and that they were negatived To the credit of the Established by a vote of 133 against 29. We hope the same or ministers, they did not demean themselves by such a similar imposition has not been practised here, as contemptible tricks. The people were commanded to come carly, and defeat the ungodly men who ner stone of Bunker Hill Monument; also in the sought to overthrow the Sabbath, (circumlocation inscription on the plate under the corner stone of for to pack the hall, and which seems to have extended to using their best exertions to prevent the were engraved, and confirmed to be such by the con-Sunday train speakers being heard. The hour of temporary Governor of the Commonwealth, and meeting was 8, and by half past 6, a crowd of cleri-Mayor of the city of Boston. It is hoped that there cal adherents were blocking up Candleriggs, ready is nothing engraved relating to secret societies of to rush in on the door opening. The immediate leaders, to the number of 100, had assembled per much a national establishment. This meddling of circular at 6, in an adjoining Hall, to concert their Freemasonry, together with the omission on the plate line of action, and receive final orders from the of the name of James Smithson, the philanthropic donor, is a lugubrious beginning.

The National Intelligencer of the 19th ult., stated

#### LETTER FROM PARIS. PARIS, Jan. 1, 1847.

hours, twenty minutes; occasionally, on a lull from More than nine months have passed since I left the exhaustion of the bawlers, getting in a sentence.

This mob of Sabbatarians, composed chiefly of Free Churchmen, acting under the eye of their ministers, among the readers of the Liberator—not even my who so often beg off from taking part in all reforma- personal history, which, though highly satisfactory to tory movements, on the pretext that the man of God myself, would scarcely be interesting to them. I take must not strive, but be gentle in all things, not only my pen, now, however, to send you my best wishes did their part, but considerably overdid it. Their for the New Year, and thus to express the rememobject was to prevent our sentiments reaching the brance which my thoughts cherish. It has not been ears of their followers, by drowning our voices, and in default of good intentions, that I have not before then to get their speakers on; but they reckoned written, but because there has been nothing of pub-The respectable chairman told lie interest presented to my notice.

them he was resolved to uphold the rights of the Paris presents every conceivable attraction to the speaker, and that until he was heard in quiet, no devotee of pleasure, or to the admirer of art and other man should open his lips, though it should be beauty; and every possible advantage for the culnecessary to remain till 6 next morring. His firm- ture of every science. The profusion of opportuniness, conjoined with that of W. S. B., entirely dis- ties is almost bewildering; but these rather concern comfitted them, and at quarter past 11, the elerical the gratification and advantage of the individual leaders withdrew, having handed the chairman an and, unless he occupies his letters with descriptions absurd paper, which they called a protest, to cover he finds very little of all that he receives, of which from their dupes their inglorious retreat. You will be can make others the partakers. Like the cave of be surprised to learn that the 'young man,' W S. B. the lion in the fable, of all which finds an entrance, is out of his teens, 27 years old, airong and athletic, he returns nothing. The face of Society appears to married, and father of two fine children.

The Ephesians, being only heathen, kept up their never presents, at least to the stranger, the heaving celebrated noise for two hours. Glasgow citizens swell of the tides of political life. I cannot hope

We shall have another meeting soon in Glas- more of the treasures of art; of which the great es, form the most striking portion. It is remarka What of the American branch of the Evangeli- ble, too, in the vicinity of the Place de la Concorde for the associations with which it is united. Descend ander, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. tainable plants in usage in medicine, for ornament. The Free Church is now being assembled from with- for food, or in the arts; each marked with its name

and its more important qualities. To these division students are admitted on applying for tickets, and they can devote, if they choose, several hours each day to their investigations. Yet another portion is devoted to the specimens of the animal kingdom the harmless varieties being allowed the freedom of small enclosures, and lodged at night in picturesque little huts, which add very much to the charm of the tasteful arrangement that is everywhere exhibited. The wild animals are kept in a long building, divided into compartments for each one, and are visible to the public through the grated front of each den. The ferocious birds form quite an interesting collection in another building. The birds remarkable for their beauty occupy another, constructed as an avary-the monkeys another-the alligators, anacondas, and others of similarly amiable propensities, fifth-while a sixth is occupied by the larger quad-

rupeds, camels, elephants, &c Many visits are required before one can even dis cover all the objects of interest which are there as sembled; so numerous are they, and so curiously are they distributed; and, after all these have reeeived attention, there remain encore the cabinets of Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, Zoology, and eral extensive buildings, and unequalled, probably, by any in the world. That of Zoology alone contains more than two hundred thousand specimens of

So much for some of the conducives to happine which Summer offers; and the pleasure which these afford is more tranquil and satisfying, and more generally participated, than those which Winter brings, which are more recklessly gay. The poor are certainly less comfortable in Winter, especially if, like the present, it is severe. It does not appear in the nature of the people, however, to continue long sad, and at this moment, everything wears an aspect of mirthfulness, which perhaps no other city could pre-sent. This state of things has been more evident since Christmas, and continues at least until the end of the Carnival, which arrives in February. I never listened to music more inspiring than the joyful peals of the bells on Christmas day. Most of the principal churches have several fine-toned ones, and as hey were rung in concert, (each tower containing bells of a town, I might say,) the effect was very fine. I attended portions of the different services of several of the churches, that I might enjoy the sublime music which accompanies the ceremo nies on the days of the grand fetes, and it was no small gratification. From Christmas till the present time, the shops and even the streets have been 'illu minated,' I could say, with the endless profusion articles for presents. To-day, in particular, the streets were almost impassable from the throngs which crowded them. I heard to day, also, a grand erenade given as a voluntary compliment to the King, similar to one I had before listened to, on the the eve of his birth-day. There were, as nearly as I could judge from counting a portion of them, be-tween five and six hundred of the drummers alone, om which you may guess what must have been the whole number. They were formed into a square, in the centre of which stood the commanding drummajor, who, by moving his staff, directed the performance. As he changed its position, the movement changed, and when he gave the signal, all was silent in an instant. So perfect was the rhythm of the execution, that the effect was that of an ima great number, in the hands of as many different rformers. His Majesty appeared at one of the windows of the Tuileries, in acknowledgment; and was received with many cries of ' Vive le Roi.' He noble, fine expression, and appears at least fifteen

years less aged than he really is. But, with my best wishes to all friends, and my varmest hopes for your continued success, I must close, that I may be in season for the mail for th

### Very sincerely, yours, ANOTHER ROUGH AND READY.

Some time ago, a Mr. Scott, a workman in on

of the factories at Oriskany, became smitten with a rage for military glory, and applied to the captain of a volunteer company to be received as a recruit. For some reason, his application was not then successful, and he resumed his work. Recently an opening for him in the company presented itself, and one of the lieutenants wrote to him as follows:

Utica, April o,
Sir.—The company under command of Captain
Walradt is now organizing, and if you wish to join
us will receive the bounty, and your pay will commence as soon as you join. The rendezvous is at
Mechanics' Hall in this city.

C. A. JOHNSON,
Lieut., 10th Infantry.

To A. J. Scott, Esq.

lowing reply, telling some home truths in a way none the less effective for being rather of the rough-

ORISKANY, April 7, 1847. MY DEAR SIR:

Through some unaccountable freak of fortune, I received the foregoing from you to-day. But as you were gentlemanly enough to pay the postage, you are entitled to a civil though truthful answer. Allow me then to inform you that I never heard of Capt. Walradt or yourself before to-day. Nei-

ther have I the least idea of 'joining' you, or in any way assisting the unjust and intensely mean war President Polk is waging against Mexico. I have no wish to participate in such 'glorious' butchery of women and children as was displayed in the capture of Monterey, &c. Neither have I any de-

houes picked by the hideous Mexican vultures, s and jackalls. Had much rather wait my By a late arrival from the West Coast of Africa, pinted time, and close my eyes in peace among ds and kindred.

will give you all the information and assistance in my power. I am satisfied with my condition. I think a man is more nobly employed, drawing a spinning jack, assisting to clothe his fellow 'humans,' than even leading an army to slaughter.

I am truthfully yours, C. A. Johnson, Lieut. 10th Infantry.

Benefit of Science.—On Thursday, Aug. G. Vail was arrested in Albany, for some offence committed in Rochester. The telegraph notified his arrest; when Rochester replied—'hold on to him.' A few hours the line, again replied—'let him go; we've examined witnesses—he's innocent.' He took up his knapsack, bound for New York and the wars. But for the telegraph, he must have been a prisoner several days.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—We find the following tatement in Saunders's News Letter at Dublin:

Conk, March 24, 1847.—I send you a most ap palling account of a massacre recently perpetrated on the Coast of Africa, which, for cold-blooded and horrible barbarity, has perhaps never beer qualled even in the abominable annals of slave traffic. Of the authenticity of the account, there cannot be the slightest doubt, as it is contained in a letter from a very intelligent naval officer, sta tioned at the Island of Ascension, not very fa from the scene of the occurrence, and is as follows:

ASCENSION, 1st Jan., 1847.

We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast of Africa. A slave depote alled Gallineos, known to have 2000 slaves ready for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our cruisers that the slave-owners, finding it impossible to em for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our crusers, that the slave-owners, finding it impossible to embark them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, 'If you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all.'

IMPIETY. A minister of this city, in his prayer before his congregation on Fast Day, took occasion to insult the Deity, by addressing to him the following language:

'Oh God, we thank thee, that not only have merious disasters attended the American arms it Mexico, but that the national feeling of the people has been gratified by victory.'

This man professes to be a disciple of Him who came to bring 'peace on earth, and good will to men,' and assumes to be a guide and teacher in matters pertaining to righteousness, mercy and ruth. No wonder, when such individuals 'steal the livery of heaven to serve the Devil in, that infidelity and irreligion are frightfully on the increase in the land.

We suppose that the Rev. gentleman noticed before him the person of his Excellency the Governor, and doubtless thought that he might be gratified. But we much might be gratified.

ified. But we much mistake,-though guilty as he is in abetting this infamous war,—if he did not listen to such a sentiment with abhorrence and disgust.—Boston Whig. X.

#### From a Mexican paper.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM MONTE. REY AND VILLAGES OF THE FRONTIER.

The greater part of the above named city has been burned, namely, from the entrance near the country house of Gen. Arista to the Plaza del Me son, and on the north side as far as the Bridges; not more than a fourth part of the houses have been left in any direction.

They have destroyed the tower of the cathedral,

They have destroyed the tower of the cathedral, have thrown down the bells, all of which have been melted. At San Francisco, they have taken all the stud of horses, and have completely destroyed the convent. They have burned all the villages, from Marin to the vicinity of Mier, leaving nothing but ruins. They have done the same from Estapsia, to Correlate the same from Estapsia. from Estancia, to Cerralvo; not a single rancho but has been destroyed. They have burned, in the same way, all the rauchos from Reynosa to Mata-moras, and the commandant of that city has said that on approach of Urrea, he would set fire to every All these injuries and barbarities have been per

petrated by way of vengeance for the great dam-age done them by Urrea with his continual tri-umphs, he having relieved them of property to the value of two millions, consisting of wagons, mules and effects, which he has distributed among his troops. Taylor has published a proclamation, declaring Urrea, Canales, and the troops which follow them, to be brigands, and that he will not give quarter to one of them. This is a piece of cruelty which will cost the American army dear, as the the execution, that the effect was that of an immense organ, of a single instrument, rather than of a great number, in the hands of as many different.

The families of the town and villages which have

been burned, go wandering about the fields, and are continually emigrating from all parts, painful to hear the accounts of what happ was received with many cries of 'Vire le Roi.' He is extremely dignified in appearance, has a very are suffering the extremest evils, having no other asylum but the mountains, in which to escape the years less aged than he really is.

The following is from the Diario Oficial of 13th

The following is from the Diario Oficial of 13th:
Yesterday, the following event happened at the Plantation of Guadaloupe, in the district of Marin, about 10 o'clock at night: A party of Americans arrived in search of corn, and, after they had obtained as much in the ear as they wanted, they went to searching the houses. In them they found some articles taken at Agua Nueva, whereupon they hung all the men they found there, fifteen, as is said, and going on shot all the others, strangling a little old man who wore a pair of American pantaloons. This is the state in which we are, and who knows whether it will not be worse yet? We know also that two it will not be worse yet? We know also that two parties of Americans left Monterey yesterday; one for Salinas, the other for the plantation of Don Francisco Gutierrez, for the purpose of looking for articles similarly taken. We have just learned that twenty-five persons were shot at Guadaloupe.

Murder in a Church .- An event of a very me ancholy nature is just now the engrossing subject of conversation in the salons. On last Saturday night the young Count de Liederkeke, the representative of one of the noblest families of this country, entered a small chapel contiguous to his chateau, in the neighborhood of Namur, (Belgium,) and without But this letter happened, by some accident to fall into the hands of another Mr. Scott, also living the spot. The Count then fired twice at the suratoriskany, and he forthwith despatched the following reply, telling some home truths in a way. The miserable perpetrator of this adults deed that hurried away, yowing vengeance against other members of his family. It is feared that he has destroyed himself, as he has not yet been found, and as his dog returned late at night to the chateau without him. The bodies of the young Countesses were conveyed by the peasants to the chateau. is asserted that the Count was subject to fits of sanity, which had become more violent since the sanity, which had become more violent of cent death of his parents.—French paper

Horrible .- A young man named Charles H. Smith aged only 23 years, says the Cincinnati Com was hung, or rather butchered, tortured, slowly smothered and worried to death, at Hickman, Ky. on the 20th ult., for the murder of Abraham O. Ty-ler. He was led from the jail in the afternoon to the place of execution, where a large crowd were capture of Monterey, &c. Neither have I any desire to place myself under the dictation of a petty military tyrant, to every caprice of whose will I must yield implicit obedience. No, sir-ee? As long as I can work, beg, or go to the poorhouse, I won't go to Mexico, to be ledged on the damp ground, half-starved, half roasted, bitten by musquetoes and centipedes, stung by scorpions and tarantulas—marched, drilled and flogged, and then stuck up to be shot at, for eight dollars a month and putrid rations.—Well, I wont.

As to the 'bounty,' I have not the least doubt that will be promptly paid. Many a poor fellow has received it already at Palo Alto, Ransaca de a Plunder, Monterey and Buena Vista. And no doubt it has and will come to thousands more, in the shape of shot, shell and comito at Vera Cruz. Much obliged to you, but I have no desire to have my bouse picked by the hideous Mexican vultures,

appointed time, and close my eyes in peace among friends and kindred.

As for yourself, I should not wonder if you were a likely sort of a chap. But you are employed at an intensely mean trade, 'if you ever noticed it.' an intensely mean trade, 'if you ever noticed it.' at various parts of the coast; American vessels, thuman butchery has had its day. Human progress has made mighty inroads upon it within the last half century. And the time is rapidly approach ing when the professional soldier will be placed on the same level as a bandit, the Bedouin and the Thug. You had better quit the business; and in return for your information, if you wish to engage in the woolen manufacture, (which is my trade,) I will give you all the information and assistance in the slave markets—London Times.

Intended Assassination of the Pope .- A few days age a young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffeea young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffee-house frequented by foreign artists, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count Baldi, a native of Fano, and in his lodgings several poignards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms were found. He at first would give no explanation, but at last stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX, on the day on which his Holiness should distribute religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.—Galignani.

It is said the last English steamer brought over \$2,000,000, and a large amount is also expected by the Brittania, now on her passage. Already some filess millions have been received in payment for grain and provisions. VOLUME XVII.--NO. XXII.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

AVING made very liberal arrangements, and
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April 23

ROBERT MORRIS, JR. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BRAZER'S BUILDING, STATE ST., BOSTON.

## WILLIAM C. NELL.

COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR DARTICULAR attention given to preparing Forms of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., co. ducting Correspondence, and any other department

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### HITCHCOCK & HOLT. DENTISTS.

Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston.

Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston.

P. HITCHCOCK has resumed his profession at his Old Establishment, where he may siwaya be found, and is now associated with Dr. Helt, who is so favorably known as an excellent operator. During the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the dentists in Europe, and has acquired all the improvements which are so successfully practised by them. In addition to his tour to Europe, and the extensive practice which he has had, Dr. H. takes great pleasure in stating that, with the aid of his associate, his ure in stating that, with the aid of his associate, his dental establishment is not to be surpassed by any in Europe or America, thereby rendering it anobject to all wishing the services of a Dentist, to visit their office.

#### ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bd. knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

C. would respectfully inform the public, that he T. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommedate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

April 16

#### Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 35 Washington street, opposite No. 254, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business hein both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Trus husiness than any other person encaced in it in this business than any other person engaged in it in this

aLSO-Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapeus U teri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Bags Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deform often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases at may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, fo merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized met-al that will not rust, having wooden and copper pada, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmons' Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single: Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompsen's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to cot low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporte

Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trasse to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquaint
ed with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of case
which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend
the number of the commendation of him to my professional brethren, and to the puble, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D. From Dr Robbins, Rexbury.

Since the deatn o. Mr. John Beath, I have use preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Green, Boston.

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Tusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, ald he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in

consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847. Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr.

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the variest kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

L. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Reston Medical and Surgical Journal.

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